

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 4727

晚一十月一十年十三緒光

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1904.

六拜禮

號七十月二十年十英曆

SIX PAGES ANNUAL
SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

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BIRTHS.

At Wuchang, on 26th November, the wife of the Rev. HENRY ROBERTSON, London Mission, Tsao-shih, of a daughter.
On the 1st Dec. at Sepoy Lines, Penang, the wife of Capt. W. E. LONG, Malay States Guides, of a daughter.

On the 1st December, at Laohoko, the wife of Rev. A. W. LAGERQUIST, of a daughter.
On 2nd December, at the West Lake School, Hangchow, the wife of T. GAUNT, of a son.
On 11th December, at 3, Pootung Terrace, Pootung, the wife of John Waight, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 10th December, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, CHARLES ARTHUR, youngest son of W. C. Howard, chief Tide-surveyor, I.M.C. Kiukiang, to ROSE LAVINIA ALSFORD SANDERS, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

At the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, on 3rd December, LEONARD S. SANDERS, of Shanghai, aged 28.

At Shanghai General Hospital on 4th December, DAVID BEALE, late marine engineer in the service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Age 58.

On 4th December, at Weishien, JANE HELGNA, wife of E. W. Burt, of the English Baptist Mission, Shanghai, aged 32 years.

On 5th December, at Shanghai, HERRMANN ADOLF AHNES, aged 40 years.

At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on the 10th inst., ELIZABETH MAOR, aged 35 years.

On 11th December, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, of smallpox, KATIE, aged 6 years, the third beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Madar.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1904.

TO STOP EMIGRATION.

(12th December.)

Although the emigration of coolies for South Africa has been suspended locally for several weeks on account of Viceroyal opposition it is evident that many persons outside of official circles are doing their utmost to prevent a renewal of successful recruiting in the Two Kwang Provinces. An announcement is now made from Shanghai that a plan is on foot among a number of wealthy Chinese in the South to stem the tide of emigration of native labour by opening to agriculture some five hundred thousand now of land at present lying fallow and uncultivated in the district of Hsiu-wen-shien, in Leichow prefecture, Kwangtung Province. The lands in question are said to be rich and suitable for all kinds of cereals, and the cultivation of the sugar cane as well as hemp. There are also other extensive tracts of fine arable land in other parts of the province which are at present uninhabited, and these, it is reported, are to be thrown open to immigrants as soon as matters can be arranged. It is unlikely, however, that the scheme will prove successful from the point of view of those who have for months past been seeking to bring an end to the despatching of Chinese labour to South Africa, for while it is generally known that owing to the Viceroy's obstinate quibbling over an insignificant point in the Convention emigration for the Transvaal has been at a standstill, there is reason to believe that, when once the obstacles are removed, a full complement of coolies for each ship will not be found wanting. Should H.E. Tsen Ch'un-hsien persist in his demands it may be necessary for the Labour Association to remove its headquarters to some treaty port further north along the coast. Whatever action is decided upon it is evident that the opening up of this land in Kwangtung will have no appreciable effect on recruiting as, apart from the higher rate of wages, the native labourer would require to persuade him to remain at home, the southern provinces are not in a condition, politically speaking, to receive large numbers of immigrants from other parts of the empire. At Wuchow, for instance, the Kwangsi disturbances are responsible for a considerable loss, trade is at a standstill, and boats, which should be working on inland waters, are lying idle unable to find shippers willing to run the risk of sending cargo into the country. That much lawless business exists in Kwangtung itself is apparent from the fact that the Peking government recently issued an Imperial rescript appreciating the Viceroy's success in Kwangsi, and ordering him that, if the troubles in the adjoining province are calmed down he may be allowed to return to Canton immediately so as to put an end to the disturbances in Kwangtung.

JAPAN AND THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Provided that the decisions do not affect the present war, Japan is reported to have accepted President Roosevelt's suggestion for a second conference to be held at the Hague, in all probability, in June of 1906 for the purpose of discussing questions affecting the rights and duties of neutrals, the inviolability of private property in naval warfare and the bombardment of ports, towns and villages by a naval force. These are some of the subjects left over from the conference held in 1899, when the assembly at the Hague dwelt with such problems as the maintenance of general peace, the regulation of the operation of war and the lessening of the burdens which preparedness for eventual war entails upon modern peoples and others. It has been pointed out that the second conference is not designed to supersede other calls for the consideration of special topics, but to push forward towards completion the work already begun at the Hague. The issue of the circular note to the Powers while the present war is in progress is stated to be justified by the fact that the first conference was called before the American treaty of peace with Spain was concluded.

INSURANCE COS. AND THE FIRE BRIGADE.

(13th December.)

The question of Fire Insurance Companies and the Fire Brigade is one that is fraught with considerable local interest. The efficiency of the available fire-extinguishing appliances in the Colony has from time to

time been made the subject of much criticism in the columns of the Press, and public demonstrations of the working of the Brigade have been directed to satisfy the Executive as to the adequacy, or otherwise of the means at hand to cope with any outbreak of fire in the city. That the authorities are content that the appliances and personnel at the disposal of the Government are all that can be desired, must have been the conclusion the community arrived at from the replies of the Colonial Secretary to questions in the Legislative Council regarding the alleged insufficiency of the appliances. The authorities at Singapore have now had their attention drawn to the fire warnings that at present exist in the Colony, and are collecting information from which they will be able to judge whether the means, that at present exist for giving an alarm in the proper quarters on the occasion of an outbreak of fire are sufficient or not. The same day as the subject was discussed in the Legislative Council the Municipal Commission assigned to a committee for inquiry and report a suggestion made by one of the Chinese representatives that the local fire insurance companies be all called upon to subscribe to the maintenance of the Fire Brigade. In bringing the matter forward Mr. Choa Giang Thye said they were justified in asking payment for the useful services that they rendered to the insurance companies. The increased expenses as shown in the Budget of 1905 meant a corresponding measure of their services to those companies, and he thought it was nothing but fair if they were approached for the whole or part of the expenses under that particular item. In further support of his argument the representative stated, on the authority of their late Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, that the insurance companies in England and Australia are strictly taxed for the Brigade services and in other cities too, some cities in India included, the companies contribute a fair share towards the expenses. Apart from its being nothing unusual if they adopted similar measures the increased burden would otherwise fall on the wrong shoulders and that was just what they desired to avoid. Dr. T. Murray Robinson agreed with those views and argued that when a house was completely burnt out the insurance companies had to pay up; and if the fire was put out before much damage was done to the building or property they saved a considerable part of their money, by not having to pay the damages. He acknowledged that very good work was done by the Fire Brigade, and thought it was only right that the insurance companies should be asked to contribute something towards it. Mr. F. E. Jago, a member of the firm of Messrs. Bousfield & Co., merchants and agents for several well-known insurance companies, considered that they had a very good case against the companies, and pointed out that Singapore had been the best paying place for companies who had lost money in all other parts of the world. The President of the Commission (Mr. E. G. Broadrick) could not see any objection in this matter with the exception of the fact that the question had been threshed out before with the companies who had proposed improvements to the Fire Brigade, but this subject had dropped when they, the Commissioners, had suggested that the companies should make some contribution towards the upkeep of the Fire Brigade. He thought that they should apply to Government for power to tax the companies. The *Strait Times*, however, deals with the subject from quite a different point of view, for while not doubting that the insurance companies would agree to any reasonable suggestion that might be made to them in regard to furnishing a joint contribution, giving the assurance of gentlemen of high standing among those companies in Singapore, that the local insurer—and not the insurance companies—would pay the contribution. "In other words," continues the journal, "for every dollar the companies have to subscribe, the insurers will be charged at least \$1, or more probably \$2, extra on their policies. The companies will make profit out of the extra cash outlay in any case, and the insurer cannot find out how much overcharge they are making, while on the face of matters he cannot well object to some such overcharge being made. Therefore, when the companies are called upon to pay a special tax to the Fire Brigade, that tax, plus an unknown surcharge, is removed to the shoulders of the prudent people who insure and thus strive to escape the risks of fire, while the man that owns the inflammable stock of wood or other goods is charged nothing at all. A tax to be just should be levied upon all classes for whose good it is allegedly imposed. Why the people who have taken the

extra precaution of insuring, and have therefore less vital necessity for protection than have the others, should have to pay extra for the special protection of these latter, is a problem for which it will be difficult to find a satisfactory answer. It is, therefore to be hoped, for the benefit of all local insurers, that this proposal to over-tax these insurers will be dropped. A correspondent quite agrees with the remarks and argues that there is not the slightest doubt but that simultaneously with the tax in question being imposed the current very low fire insurance rates in Singapore would be considerably increased. He thinks the proposer of the scheme lost sight of that fact, and also forgot that the largest property owners in Singapore—Chinese, Arabs, and others—do not insure their properties. Would it be fair, he asks, to those ratepayers who do insure to be taxed for the benefit of those who see fit to go without such protection? It is to be hoped that this salient point will be borne well in the minds of the City Fathers when they come to deal with the proposed new tax.

THE ARMING OF CHINA.

(14th December.)

It would be extremely interesting to know how many cases of arms and ammunition have been shipped from here into Chinese territory during the last few months. According to the native press of Canton and Shanghai rifles are continually going into Kwangsi and Kwangtung, and this despite the fact that H.E. the Governor's proclamation prohibiting the export from the Colony or to be carried coastwise within Hongkong, of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, and military and naval stores is still in force. Indeed, various proclamations have been issued from time to time, and for several years' exportation and carriage coastwise of arms and so on have been prohibited. Nevertheless, it is recognised that China is being gradually armed, and although intimation has been made on behalf of the British Government at home that shipments of arms when made to China are at the risk of the parties concerned, it is understood to mean that no indemnities will be taken of such shipments. This is certainly strange in view of the stringent measures taken by the Hongkong Government. It is said to be within the knowledge of Whitehall that large quantities of material have recently been sent by Continental firms to Chinese ports, and it is not overlooked that since the Boxer outbreak the Imperial arsenals have enlarged their scope, and are now able to put together Mauser rifles at no inconsiderable rate. The steel employed for the purpose is understood to emanate for the most part from Sheffield, but the finished parts, such as triggers and nipples, are either imported from another European power or produced on the spot out of blanks prepared for the purpose. It is asserted that the latest German Government pattern has been adopted as the model, and there is reason to believe that the neutrality of China has been strictly observed in this respect, that no supplies of small arms have been disposed of to either of the belligerent Powers. At the same time, it is not overlooked by shipping houses that events might occur at any moment to render it expedient for the British Government to detain warlike stores before reaching their destination, and for this reason a careful record is believed to be kept of all shipments of munitions for the Far East. In this respect, according to Mr. Bennet Burleigh's wire to the *Daily Telegraph*, the present political outlook in China is worse to-day than it was in 1900, prior to the Boxer outbreak. "The widespread operations of the secret societies show a most dangerous recrudescence of the anti-foreign feeling and the agitators are not invariably Chinese, although they may pass as such. British officers who have returned from a tour of observation state that the drilling of large bodies of well-equipped troops is going on night and day in many districts of the southern and middle northern provinces. The soldiers are being taught by trained officers, who are not all Chinese. Field evolutions and firing practice are proceeding constantly. The Chinese authorities have bought up all the European provisions offered wholesale at Shanghai, particularly flour and tinned meats, besides quantities of arms, ammunition, clothing, and military equipment generally. One small firm has sold 18,000 water-bottles and a like number of haversacks, and another firm has disposed of forage, blankets, &c. Altogether, recently, several thousand stands of arms, with a proportionate quantity of munitions, have been purchased by the Chinese and delivered into their hands between Shanghai and Tientsin."

A military correspondent, writing to a home journal from Milan, states that the Italian Government have just disposed of their hundred thousand old rifles to a Continental firm. None of the rifles date beyond 1888, and they represent a stock of various patterns which has been kept and accumulated in the Government depots for the last fifteen years. It is said to be the firm's intention to ship them all to China through their agents at an important shipping port on the Continent. There is, of course, not much doubt that China is gradually arming, and the question naturally arises, for what purpose? The answer is not far to seek: She desires to place herself in a position to deal effectively with those powers who are awaiting a favourable opportunity to step in and start the slicing-up process. So far as this is concerned there seems to be no reason why arms should not be imported; it is to the supplying of rifles to rebels and rioters that the prohibition should be enforced.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(15th December.)

The proposal to attempt once more to place the above gigantic corporation under the Chinese flag will be watched with interest throughout China, though we venture to express the opinion that it is not likely to come about, except in the shape of a complete re-formation of the business, and the buying out of the foreign shareholders at a high premium. The Mining Company, whose ramifications and holdings are to be found in every corner of the East, was, as the majority of our readers know, originally a Chinese concern, pure and simple, and came into existence in 1878, as the result of the foresight of Tong King Sing, who, assisted by competent foreign engineers and prospectors, discovered the extraordinary wealth and extent of the Kaiping Coal Basin. A concession was obtained from the throne, engineered by the famous Chang Ying Mao, and for some twenty years the Company prospered to a degree that the outside world never realised. Shafts were sunk at T'ongshan, the chief mining centre of the Company, and Liang-shan, and under the control of a few able British engineers and practical miners, the output from all sources approached nearly 4,000 tons of coal per diem some of it being of excellent quality and well-fitted for the use of men-of-war. A fleet of six ships was added, and these, connected by numerous canals and waterways, enabled the coal to be transported quickly and easily practically from end to end of China. Then followed acquisition of Ching-wang-tao for the use of the Company, which meant an ice-free port from whence coal could be shipped to Shanghai and elsewhere, quite independent of the frozen Pei-ho. The political events, which culminated so disastrously for China in 1900, led to the placing of the mines under British protection, and subsequently a limited liability company, was mooted and formed, the original Chinese shareholders (though many of them were very unwilling to enter into the contract) being urged and practically compelled to sell out. The ordinary share capital was advertised and subscribed at one million pounds sterling, whilst debenture stock was issued and raised for half a million sterling in addition. The Company was engineered and floated by Mr. H. C. Hoover of the firm of Bewick, Moring and Company, and the Chevalier de Wouters, who was acting on behalf of a Belgian syndicate, the head of which was an open secret was none other than King Leopold and the arrangements were carried through after the payment of enormous flotation expenses. The Company was duly registered in London, under the Companies' Acts, but it being found that the Belgians held the majority it was decided that one Board of Directors should meet in Brussels, another in London, and a third in China. Thus was inaugurated the fatuous policy, which from 1891 to the present day has continued of two nations pulling each against the other, throwing obstacles in each other's way, and all to the detriment of the genuine stockholders; and by genuine stockholder is meant the small investor in China who has been compelled to look on at a kind of see-saw. In the first place the Belgians, with that arrogance and self-assertiveness which has marked all their trade ventures in the Orient, attempted to take absolute charge of the business without reference to the British claims. Chaos reigned for a time. The General Manager, Mr. J. H. Dugan, who came to the Company from one of the greatest mining concerns in Pennsylvania, was openly defied, and on one or two occasions serious disturbances between the factions were narrowly averted. In the meantime the shareholders had to look on regretfully, but unable to check the boyish tyranny of the Belgian representa-

tives. Now that Ching-wang-tao, on which vast sums of money have been spent, in the building of breakwaters and the construction of a small railway from Tang-ho Junction on the main line has become an established fact, it would be the greatest of all pities to see the British flag ousted in favour of the Dragon. In the first and most essential place it is too near the terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the Russians, notwithstanding the fact that they have their hands pretty full at the present time, would lose no opportunity of securing by foul means or fair, an ice-free port in the Liao-tung Bay, so conveniently situated as is Ching-wang-tao. That the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, needs re-organising and putting upon a sound business basis there can be no doubt; but it should be done in such a way as not to affect British prestige and their legal if perhaps nominal control of the Company. Mr. Gustav Detring, Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, the adviser of Chang Ying Mao and other leading Chinese officials, passed through here recently on his way to England to open negotiations for the proposed flag-changing. That his mission will require considerable time and alertness goes without saying, but before the object he has in view shows any signs of fruition, a number of awkward questions will require to be answered. What the outcome is likely to be we cannot forecast. Time will tell.

THE DESIGNATION OF M. L. C's.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, His Excellency the Governor called the members together and, in an informal manner, desired to point out to the honourable gentlemen of the local legislative assembly what appeared to be a common error, that had received the sanction of usage, in the designation of the title "honourable" honorarily conferred on the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. His Excellency said that the matter was, indeed, a small one; but it was as well to be correct in small as in great questions. It has been observed that in Hongkong, the designation of the members of the Colonial Councils, is invariably so used with the omission of the word "Mr." before the names of honourable members. Such a use is incorrect, inasmuch as it implied the title "The Honourable" as of right, which, as a rule, the members of Council did not possess. The appellation is an honorary one, and is correctly used only as a prefix to the ordinary form of address. Members of Councils should therefore be referred to as "The Honourable Mr. So-and-So." With a view to secure uniformity in future reports, like the present, of the meetings of Council, honourable members (both official and unofficial) will receive the official designations to which they are properly entitled.

THE "AGINCOURT" CASE.

Combining to disobey the lawful commands of a ship's master is practically the same as mutiny, and in ordinary circumstances the behaviour of the four in of the steamer *Agincourt*, who refused to go on from Singapore to Nagasaki when ordered to do so by the captain, would have resulted in the infliction of severe punishment. The facts, however, were of an unusual character, and the proceedings which followed at the Thames Police Court last month are of considerable importance both to shipowners and seamen in regard to their respective rights and liabilities. The managing owners of the *Agincourt* entered into a charter-party to go from Barry to Hongkong with a cargo of Welsh coal to be taken as a speculation, and under the agreement with the crew; the voyage was similarly described with the addition that after leaving here they could proceed to a port or ports in any rotation within the limits of 75 deg. north lat. and 60 deg. south lat. A panic as to floating mines in the neighbourhood of Hongkong seems to have seized the owners, and by arrangement with the charterers it was decided that the ship should not go on to Hongkong when she left Singapore, but should take the cargo to Nagasaki, which came within the limits of the agreement with the crew. However, upon arriving at Singapore the men refused to go to Japan, apparently because the ship was carrying coal, which had been declared contraband, to a belligerent port. It was maintained that, although the voyage came clearly within the agreement under which they were to sail, the men combined to try and upset the lawful commands of the captain and to impede the navigation of the ship or the progress of the voyage. During the hearing of

It was urged that there was nothing illegal in the carrying of contraband of war; it was not an offence against the municipal law of Great Britain for a subject to carry contraband to a belligerent country. It is not quite easy, however, for the dispassionate observer to see how a voyage to Nagasaki can have been considered safe, if one to Hongkong was supposed to be dangerous; and we can quite understand the men's objections to going on there, in view of Russia's doctrine as to coal and the fate of the *Knight Commander*. They were signed on at peace risks and peace pay, and when they learned that the ship was not to proceed to this port, they refused to go aboard. This refusal was upheld by the magistrate, who ruled that the owners were bound by the agreement to proceed to Hongkong, and when they informed the seamen that it was not their intention to come here that agreement terminated. It was further held that the owners had not just cause to refuse to make this port from Singapore as the danger of being undermined was too remote. The magistrate thought the crew had a good reason to refuse to go to Nagasaki, considering the risks that there were, and therefore the summons was dismissed. This is one instance of mischief that results from Russia's attitude, and failure of the Government to get it amended.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

"SEVASTOPOLIS" LAST EFFORT

TO ESCAPE DESTRUCTION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WEIHAWEI, 15th December, 4.10 p.m.

Heavy firing was heard here at ten o'clock last night. It is surmised that the Russian battleship *Sevastopol*, while attempting to escape from Port Arthur, was either captured or sunk.

THE ADMIRALTY DOCK-YARD

AT HONGKONG.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

12.15 p.m.

According to the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, Sir John Fisher, the Senior Naval Lord, intends to thoroughly overhaul the Admiralty dockyard system.

Much greater significance than hitherto will be attached to the Naval stations of Gibraltar and Hongkong.

Opium for China.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, 14th December.

The P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer left Bombay yesterday afternoon with about 1,050 chests of Malwa opium. Prices are as follows:—

Malwa (New) ...Rs. 1,820
" (Old) ... " 1,750
" (Oldest) ... " 1,860

PORT ARTHUR FLEET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Mr. M. Noma, Consul for Japan, has kindly forwarded to us the following telegrams:—

Tokio, December 10th, 4 p.m.

The Commander of the Naval Artillery reports that the bombardment on Friday set the *Bayan* afire. She heeled over to port nearly twenty-five degrees, and almost capsized.

The *Retolva* and *Pollava* submerged in high tide up to the upper-deck, below the gunning tower.

The *Pollava* and *Pollida* heeled considerably to port and starboard, respectively, exposing the hull below the water line. In high tide a part of the upper-deck is awash.

The *Perseus* submerged in high tide up to the poop, and up to the torpedo tube at the bow.

The *Glyuk* is close to shore and is listing considerably. It is believed that she is resting on the bottom.

At dawn on Friday the *Sevastopol* removed her anchorage to the outer roadstead, presumably for the purpose of escaping from our shells.

JAPANESE CRUISER SUNK.

LATER.

The Commander of the Third Squadron reports that the cruiser *Sakura*, 1,344 tons, while engaged in co-operating with the army and blockade near Port Arthur fortress, hit a Russian mechanical mine on November 30 and sank. All her men excepting 38 were saved, including Captain Tajima.

BOMBARDING TIGER'S TAIL.

MOB SHIPS DESTROYED.

The Commander of the Naval Artillery reports that the bombardment on the 11th

teeth, was principally directed on the arsenal and the torpedo-depot at Tiger's Tail, and the ships and boats in that vicinity.

The torpedo-depot was ablaze for one hour.

Three ships were destroyed and one sunk, besides the buildings being greatly damaged.

The indirect bombardment of the *Sevastopol*, staying outside the harbour, was suspended owing to the bad weather which prevented its observation.

JAPANESE NAVAL ATTACK.

TORPEDO BOAT DISABLED.

Admiral Togo reports that the torpedo-boat flotilla twice attacked the *Sevastopol* on the night of the twelfth and thirteenth; the result was uncertain.

Each time they met the enemy's fierce fire. One torpedo-boat was disabled and towed back, while three received one shot each.

Our total casualties were only three men wounded.

PORT ARTHUR BOMBARDMENT.

Tokio, 12th December, 4.45 p.m.

The Port Arthur Army reports that the bombardment on the 11th inflicted considerable damage to a wireless telegraph station on Golden-Hill and also set the arsenal afire.

THE NAVAL ATTACK.

AT PORT ARTHUR.

TORPEDO BOAT MISSING.

Tokio, 15th Dec., 4.55 p.m.

The Commander of the Third Squadron reports that two torpedo-boat flotillas attacked the *Sevastopol*, and the commissioned ship at 3.30 a.m. on the 14th during a heavy snow storm.

One torpedo-boat is still missing, but the rest returned in safety.

On the morning of the 14th, our observation station and the picketship reported that the *Sevastopol's* bow had sunk three feet.

From 11.30 p.m. of the 14th to 3 a.m. on the 15th, six torpedo-boat flotillas and special torpedo-boats incessantly attacked the *Sevastopol*, *Otatsny* and the commissioned ship. The details are not yet reported, but at 9 a.m. on the 15th the observation station reports that the *Sevastopol's* bow was further sunk, with the torpedo tube completely immersed.

HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

15th inst.

A meeting of the promoters of the one-design sailing club was held last evening at No. 10, Wyndham Street, when it was decided that the club should be known as the Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club.

Mr. E. M. Hazeland presided, and the officers elected were:—President, Mr. E. M. Hazeland, Vice-President, Mr. E. M. Hazeland, Commodore, Mr. E. M. Hazeland, Secretary, Mr. E. M. Hazeland, Treasurer, Mr. E. M. Hazeland, and Messrs. F. Howell, M. McIvor, J. Hands, and W. H. Donald, committee.

Some discussion arose as to the sail area, and it was decided for the present to keep the area to two hundred and fifty square feet. The question of keels was left to the consideration of the committee.

The following boats with their owners were named as follows: *Gael* (Mr. McIvor), *Nina* (Mr. E. M. Hazeland), *Astoria* (Mr. J. Hands), *Waratah* (Mr. W. H. Donald), *Cann* (Mr. F. Howell) and *Hibernia* (Mr. E. F. Gibson).

We understand that other boats are either building or contemplated, and that the new club will prove itself into an important and energetic organisation in the near future.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

15th inst.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present:—His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E., Major General Villiers Hatton, (General Officer Commanding), Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. L. A. Johnston (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. C. L. A. Barnes-Lawrence, R.N. (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones, (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. A. W. B. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. Mr. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Gershon Stewart, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, and Mr. S. B. C. Ross (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary brought forward financial minutes Nos. 54 to 56, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Colonial Secretary moved, and the Colonial Treasurer seconded, the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee, No. 13.

CHEAP SPIRITS IN HONGKONG.

In the course of a report by Professor Thorpe, F.R.S., on his examination of samples of cheap spirits purchased in Hongkong, and which was laid on the table by the Colonial Secretary, it was stated that, from a consideration of the results of analyses, they are of opinion that samples A and B consist of "patent still" or "patent" spirit for an admixture of genuine "pot still" whisky for the purpose of imparting the genuine whisky flavour to the mixture. These samples are very similar to what is usually sold in "public houses" in this country as whisky.

The whisky would not, of course, be considered of good quality from a commercial point of view, but the total percentages of "fusel oil impurities," and more especially the proportions of furfural and aldehydes present in these samples are considerably less than are generally found in genuine Scotch and Irish "pot still" whiskies of high commercial quality. Samples C, D, and E are wholly or almost wholly composed of "patent" or "patent" spirit diluted, coloured and flavoured to imitate brandy and whisky.

Two of the samples, C and E, are coloured with caramel only, the colouring matter in the other three samples containing also traces of

an aniline dye, but both colouring and flavouring matters are used in very minute quantities, and there is no evidence of the presence of any substance not usually found in spirituous drinks of this kind.

These "branded" and "whiskies" cannot, therefore, be considered as in any way of a specially deleterious character; and, apart from the quantities consumed, are at least as wholesome as spirits of the same quality sold in this country by publicans and other licensed traders.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, in laying the report on the table said: the origin of the report was that at the end of the year 1898, a commission was appointed here to inquire into the quantity of the alcoholic liquors sold here, their soundness and "otherwise." The report, among other things, showed that the cheaper kind of spirits contained less deleterious substances and less fusel oil than some of the higher priced brands. Drunkenness was generally due to the quantity, and not to the quality of the liquor consumed. In consequence of many questions that had arisen on the subject, five samples of the cheapest qualities of liquor sold by public houses frequented by soldiers and sailors, and men of that class in the Colony were obtained and sent home with the request that they might be analysed by the highest analysis in the United Kingdom. The report was one of the results of that analysis and confirmed the report of the Government analyst.

THE LIGHTING OF THE HARBOUR FAIRWAY.

The Hon. Mr. Shewan had, by deputy, given notice, at the last meeting, of the following questions:—

1. With regard to buoys and lights will the Government take into consideration the advisability of having the present fairway marked at night by automatic light buoys?

2. Are the present two small white lights in the Capsicum Pass adequate?

3. If not, what steps have the Government taken to replace them by better?

The Hon. the Harbour Master replied to each question as follows:—1. Yes. 2. No. 3. A red light similar to that displayed by the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at Amhurst Point has been ordered for Ma Wan Island.

FINANCE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held to consider the following recommendations, which were ultimately passed.

TREE PLANTING.

The Governor recommends the Council to vote a sum of \$500 in aid of the vote, Botanical and Afforestation Department, other charges, for tree planting.

COALS.

The Governor recommends the Council to vote a sum of \$1,000 in aid of the vote miscellaneous services, for coals for offices.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The Governor recommends the Council to vote a further sum of \$500 in aid of the vote, Fire Brigade, other charges, for repairs to engines, hose etc., and gratuities.

H. E. the Governor returned to the chair, and the proceedings of the Committee were confirmed in open Council.

The Council adjourned sine die.

NEW TERRITORY LAND APPEAL.

15th inst.

At the Supreme Court this morning, sitting in Appellate Jurisdiction, the Chief Justice (Sir Henry S. Berkeley) and Mr. T. Sercombe Smith (Puisne Judge) had before them the matter of the appeal of *Tung Tsu U* to land in the New Territories, being claim C.A. survey district No. 4, and in the matter of the New Territories Land Court Ordinances 1900 to 1903.

The Hon. the Attorney-General (Hon. E. B. Shaw) appeared for the appellant, and Mr. T. Sercombe Smith for the respondent. The appellant claimed the land in question in the New Territories Land Court, which ousted his claim. The appellant holds official rank under the Chinese Government.

Mr. M. W. Slade, with whom was Mr. H. G. Calhoun (instructed by Messrs. Ewens and Harston) for the appellant, and Hon. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. F. B. L. Rowley) for the respondent.

Mr. Slade, in opening the case for the appellant, said the appellant was the trustee for, and representative of, the five branches of the *Tung* clan. He was not appealing on his own behalf alone, but on behalf of himself and his fellow claimants for whom he was trustee, and the claim on their behalf was 500 acres or so, the claim on Chuk Shai Wan Bay, which was a large bay in the harbour on the mainland. The rights to the land in question were based on two documents, issued by a Board or Bureau in the year 1890. It was not disputed that these documents were genuine documents, or that the Board was the proper Chinese authority to issue these documents. The questions their Lordships had to decide were, firstly, what was the effect of the documents, of the title, if any, given to the appellants; and secondly, whether the British Government had the right to confiscate or avoid these rights by means of anything done or omitted to be done by the appellants. Counsel defined the boundaries of the claim, and said there was no dispute as to the boundaries to both pieces of land claimed by the appellants on the east and west. The boundary on the east was Sam Shui Po, and on the west the old Lanchow Custom House. The two pieces of land were contiguous. The documents of title for the northern of the two were marked A.S. and the Counterfoil A.O., and the documents of title for the southern boundary of the two pieces of land were marked A.T. and the counterfoil A.P. The reason for the counterfoil was because the man who held the originals would not give them up, and the appellants through the proper authorities got the counterfoils. Now the boundary of the piece of land held under A.S. was the northern of the two, and was stated as the embankment on the border of the people's fields. This northern boundary was afterwards moved a little nearer to the sea. The southern boundary was the sea. Now in the land court judgment it was held that the land comprised within A.S. was land entirely above high water.

His case was that under these documents A.S. and A.T. they obtained a title to the land. The case for the Crown apparently was that these documents conferred no title. He dealt at some length on the Chinese law governing land, and also referred to judgments on the subject given by Chinese Courts of competent jurisdiction. Another important point in this case was that this land was never *Shing fad*, but the land was registered, the name of the cultivating family was registered, and the land was taxed.

Hon. E. H. Sharp said he had never heard of it. Mr. Slade, continuing, said it was described in more than one place as taxed land. It had not, however, paid the regular land taxes, as the land had not been *Shing fad*, and such taxes had never been demanded. The counterfoils constituted the registry. There were two of them, one being kept in the local

Yanfa, and the other in the Provincial Treasury. The Crown had put forward a theory of Chinese law which he contended was entirely erroneous. They asserted that the appellants were merely licensees, without any estate in the property at all.

The Chief Justice said that what Mr. Slade had to do to succeed, was to show not only that the Crown case was inconsistent, but that Mr. Gompertz's decision was incorrect.

Mr. Slade remarked that he was occupied in showing that they had absolute title in this land.

Mr. Slade explained the procedure in regard to the issue of Board of Revenue receipts or certificates. A number of documents in Chinese, etc., were put in, after which the further hearing was adjourned.

15th inst.

Mr. Slade continued his arguments to show that the documents A.S. and A.T. conferred title to the land on the appellants. He maintained that they had an estate in the land, whether above or below water.

The Chief Justice remarked that the documents A.S. and A.T. only gave them power to reclaim, or use labour to reclaim.

The further hearing was adjourned.

15th inst.

Mr. Slade further continued his arguments on behalf of the appellants, the number of documents referred to, and put in, being nothing short of stupendous.

The hearing was further adjourned.

15th inst.

At the Supreme Court this morning, the New Territory land appeal case was resumed.

Mr. Slade, outlining his argument, said the gist of proof that they had a right to avoid the title was upon the respondents to prove any grounds that they might allege for avoiding the title.

On the face of the document there was no provision made for re-entry. The appellants remained in possession up to and after the cessation. To establish the right of the Chinese Government to enter, the respondents must prove one or more positive obligations upon the land-holders, and the right to re-enter on breach of such obligation. It was not only necessary to prove the obligations, but also that there were no obligations stated on the face of the document, and if assuming there were obligations, and there was a breach, it did not give a right of re-entry.

THE ALLEGED MURDER.

IN THE HARBOUR.

15th inst.

The case in which Charles Smith, Erik Hogman, and William Nason were charged with the murder of a woman and a girl, and attempted murder of another girl and a boy in Hongkong waters was resumed to-day at the Magistrate's Court before Mr. H. J. Gompertz, Mr. F. J. Padeley, Captain Superintendent of Police, prosecuted, and Chief of Detectives Hanson and Inspector Withers were in charge of the case.

A sampan man deposed that on the 27th ult. the defendants asked for a sampan and took his boat telling him that he need not accompany them. After arranging the price at 70 cents they left. Witness testified as to his being called to identify his wife's and child's body.

Asked by the third defendant, witness said he was sure the men told him they wanted to go to the *sa. China*. The piece of wood produced was a shelf inside his shrine on board where he kept his joss; cups were kept on the shelf. He had never seen either of the accused before.

The son of the last witness said he was in the boat at the wharf off Pottinger Street, and he saw the three men get into a sampan, and one of the men helped to haul up the sail. The men told them to go to the *China*. They told his father they did not want him, and he remained on shore. When the boat got a good distance off one of the men pressed down witness's mother. Witness was rowing in the bow, and another of the men pressed down witness's sister, aged 13 years. That was in the cabin; the mother was in the stern, and then the third man ran to witness and pressed him down and bit him, on the side of the face, leaving a mark which was still visible. He then got a knife, opened it, and cut witness just above the ankle.

The right foot and pushed him overboard. He swam to another sampan, and was picked up and taken ashore. He found his father on the wharf and came with him to the Central Station and reported the matter. Before they pushed him overboard he did not see the defendants doing anything to his mother or sister; he was pressed down.

He remembered going to the goal on the 5th inst. and identifying Nason. It was about 8.45 p.m. when they left in the boat for the *China*. The third defendant was the man who pressed witness down. He was near a steamer coming in, which had a green flag. It was an Austrian-Lloyd steamer. When witness was thrown overboard his mother and sister were still on board. The third defendant, who threw him down, vied him up, but he freed himself. He was sure one of the foreigners tried to pull up the sail.

The daughter of the first witness said that when they were a long way from the wharf she was knocked into the cabin, and hit on the head and became insensible. When he recovered it was daylight, and the boat was on the rocks. She went ashore, but did not see anyone. Nobody came to take care of her. She met a black woman, who fed her and kept her for a few days. After that she went to a police station where there was a fishing boat. An Indian brought her back to Hongkong. She identified the first accused, as the man who threw her down the hold.

A boatman testified to picking the boy up near an Austrian-Lloyd's steamer, and taking him ashore. Evidence was then led as to the finding of the surviving children on Lantau Island.

The case is proceeding, and will be resumed to-morrow.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

15th inst.

Remanded from yesterday the case in which Charles Smith, Erik Hogman, and William Nason are charged with the murder of a sampan woman and her daughter, and the attempted murder of a boy, the son of the sampan woman, was resumed this afternoon at the Magistrate's Court before Mr. H. J. Gompertz.

A fisherman from Tsun-shi-kok, stated that he remembered the last inst. At 4 o'clock that date he was in a shed making things, when three "Englishmen" came and asked for tobacco to smoke, one of them holding out a cigarette paper. Witness understood what they wanted though not what they said. Witness gave them tobacco. Then one of them picked up a bowl and made signs that he wanted something to eat. There was some rice left over from his morning meal, and he gave them that. They did not eat the rice, but made cigarettes and smoked them. Witness then cooked some fresh rice for himself, and went and undressed his boat, and the "Englishmen" asked him to take them. They asked by signs. Witness

refused, and they went off in his boat. The boat belonged to Chow Fat. He was at a village about a quarter of an hour's walk away. They put a boat in the water, and witness, Chow Fat, and another man chased the three "Englishmen." After chasing them they asked them to exchange boats, and witness returned in the boat they had taken from him, the foreigners going in the boat that chased them. Witness returned alone. He remembered the 4th inst. On that day he was taken to the goal to see if he could identify any of the foreigners, and picked out two of them. They were now in Court; they were No. 1 and No. 2 accused. They were two of the men who came and took his boat. Witness did not know the difference between an Englishman, a Frenchman or a German. He could not recognize No. 3.

A fisherman living in Tsu To-on, Lan Tao Island, said that Wong Luk told him to chase three "Englishmen" who had taken his boat. His further evidence was corroborative of that of the last witness, excepting that he added that when they caught up the "Englishmen" they got into his boat and he took them to Tingnam (Castle Peak) where they landed.

Dr. W. Hunter stated that on the 4th inst. he examined the body of a Chinese woman, aged about 40. She had a ticket attached to her clothing giving the name of Chang Li. Witness examined the body and from its appearance it had been in the water about a week. The cause of death was found to be drowning. On the same day he examined the dead body of a Chinese female aged about four years. It appeared to have been in the water about a week. There were no external marks about either of the bodies, nor any signs of violence. The cause of death in this case was drowning.

P.C. Edwards stated that on the 4th inst. he found the body of a Chinese child floating in the water, and took it to the station where it was identified by a Chinaman as his child; the man in Court was the man. She handed the body over to an apothecary at the mortuary, that night, and the father identified the body as that of Kwok Lui Chai.

P.C. George Burlington stated that he was on duty on the 4th inst.; and found the dead body of a Chinese woman floating in the harbour, near Kellett's Island. The body was naked. Witness took the body to Tim Tsai Tai Station, and left it there. Kellett's Island is off Wanchai, near Jardine's sugar works.

Inspector Withers deposed that at half-past eleven on the 4th inst. he received a telephone message from the Water Police Station that a body of a Chinese female had been found in the harbour. He took witnesses Nos. 1 and 2 to the station, and the body was there identified as their mother. He had it removed to the mortuary. About 11 o'clock at night on the 4th inst. Kwok came to witness and made a report to him. His clothes were then dry, but his hair was wet, and he carried in his hand three wet jackets. The looking-glass, produced, was handed to him by Sergeant Kerr. The body appeared to be that of a woman between 40 and 50 years of age. The face was much disfigured.

EVIDENCE OF ARREST.

Sergeant Kerr stated that on the 4th inst. at 11 o'clock he was on the foreshore at Shau Pon, near Ping Chang, when he saw the three accused passing in the direction of Ping Chang. On account of information received he went on board the Police steam launch, and brought two Indian constables ashore to assist in arresting the men. This they did after securing the aid of other constables. After searching them for arms, he took the men to Ping Chang station, and there they were again searched. On the first were found \$1.60, a razor, cap, and a stick; on No. 2, five Chinese cash, breast-pin, small looking-glass, bed-cover, a cap and stick. On the third accused were 30 cents, a tie, belt, bottle of toothache tincture, knife, comb, small folding looking-glass, cap and a stick, and next day handed them over to Inspector Kerr at the Ping Chang station.

Chief Inspector of Detectives, C. W. Hanson said that on the evening of the 4th inst. at about ten minutes past four, he placed the accused among a number of men, for identification, the first defendant standing fourth, the second ninth, and the third twelfth. The first witness identified the first only; the witness Lui, identified the first and second, but pointed out the 15th man as the third accused. The men were then re-arranged in different order, the second accused standing fifth, the third eleventh, and the first fifteenth. The witness Wong Luk, picked out the first and second, but not the third. Before this identification Kwok Lui Chong and Kwok Lui were called, and Kwok Lui Chong again identified the first accused. Kwok Lui then made another attempt, but she picked out all the wrong men, none of the present accused. They were again re-arranged, and Wong Luk re-called, and in this the first accused was third, the second eighth, and third, fourteenth. Wong Luk picked out all the three defendants from a row of 17 men. On the 5th inst., again in the goal compound, the three accused were placed among 15 other men, and Kwok Lui identified the three accused. All the men were dressed in very much the same way on both occasions. On the 11th inst. witness went to Lantau Island with Kwok Lui, where she pointed out, on the south side, the rock where she was found by the villagers, and where her boat went on the rocks. On looking round among the rocks, witness found a piece of wood used as a shelf for the joss in the sampans. The defendants were charged, on the 5th inst., at the Central Station and witness read over and explained the charges to No. 1, and then read and explained the usual caution, after which No. 1 made a statement which witness took down in type, and he signed that statement as correct. That statement was produced.

DEFENDANTS' STATEMENTS.

It was as follows:—"I deny that I went on board any sampan in this harbour on the 27th ult. I started out to walk to Canton and met the men Hogman and Nason, whom I had never seen before and at a village near Ping Shan I was arrested. In answer to the second charge of having murdered Kwok Yit as well as to the third charge of having attempted to murder So I wish to make the same statement as to the first charge."

Later in the day the third accused made his statement. To the first charge he said: "On the 20th of November last I was going up the Bowan Road to get a bath in a stream. I met Smith and he suggested that we should engage a sampan on pretence of going to a ship and then tie up the crew and land them and make off with the boat to Singapore. We met Hogman and he agreed to join us, and Smith and I then went to a restaurant and got some refreshments, and Hogman went to the wharf near the Ferry and engaged a sampan; there were five people

FREEMASONRY.

LODGE ST. JOHN, 618, S. C.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY AND BANQUET.

The installation ceremony in connection with the above Lodge took place at the Masonic Hall, last evening, there being a large attendance of members and visiting brethren. The ceremony was impressively conducted by Rt. Wor. Bro. Dr. Jordan, District Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry in Hongkong and South China, Rt. Wor. Bro. J. L. Cotter being duly installed Master. The incoming Master then appointed and invested his officers as follows:—Immediate Past Master, Wor. Bro. J. A. Tarrant; Wor. Sen. Warden, Bro. H. K. Davidson; Wor. Jun. Warden, Bro. C. J. Tyndale-Lea, Secretary, Wor. Bro. J. Lochhead, Treasurer, Bro. A. Ritchie, Organist, Bro. F. Campbell, Senior Deacon, Bro. E. W. Carpenter, Junior Deacon, Bro. H. W. Strick, Director of Ceremonies, Wor. Bro. J. Dickie, P.M., Inner Guard, Bro. H. B. Carter, 1st Steward, Bro. T. Blair, and Steward, Bro. J. Anderson, and Tyler, Bro. J. Vanstone.

On the conclusion of the Lodge, the brethren sat down to an excellent supper in the dining room. The arrangements in this department were in the capable hands of the proprietors of the King Edward Hotel, and gave every satisfaction. The menu was as follows:—

SUPPER.
Turtle Soup
SALAD.
Lobster (Plain)
JOINTS.
Roast Beef Roast Mutton
Roast Turkey Cold Corned Beef
Boiled Ham
ENTREES.
Pate de Foie Gras in Jelly
GAME.
Game Pie Roast Pheasant
Roast Wild Duck
VEGETABLES.
Boiled Potatoes Roast Potatoes
Green Peas Boiled Cabbage
SWEETS.
Fruit Jelly, Jam Tarts, Mince Pies
Butter, Pound Cake, and Coffee.
The banquet being concluded,
The Worshipful Master proposed "The King and the Craft," and "The Most Worshipful the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland," both of which were received with much enthusiasm.

He then proposed the healths of "the District Grand Master and officers of the District Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry in Hongkong and South China." In doing so he said, as they were all doubtless aware the District Grand Lodge had only been recently formed and he might say that Lodge St. John, as the senior Scottish Lodge in the Far-East, was to a great extent influential in promoting the Grand Lodge. The formation of Lodge Eastern Scotia in Kowloon, in which Lodge St. John was also the prime mover, rendered the formation of the Grand Lodge possible, and it so happened, very opportunely too, that there were sufficient past masters of Scottish Freemasonry to fill the various offices in the District Grand Lodge. He thought it redounded to their credit, that they had selected Wor. Bro. Dr. Jordan to the post of District Grand Master, for his record in freemasonry in the East was a sufficient guarantee for the success of this District Grand Lodge. Considering that was only the second installation ceremony Dr. Jordan had conducted since his appointment, he was sure they must have all been impressed with the admirable manner in which it was carried out. He hoped the District Grand Lodge would prove an incentive to the junior members of the various Scottish lodges, to the District Grand Lodge. In conclusion, he hoped that Dr. Jordan might live for many years to carry on his duties as District Grand Master (applause).

The toast having been cordially honoured, Wor. Bro. Dr. Jordan briefly responded. He said it was with the greatest satisfaction that the officers of the District Grand Lodge saw each daughter lodge in its district prospering so well. That prosperity was due to the Masters of Lodges. Their influence was supreme, their power was great, and their example, unless it was a thorough good one, was bound to reflect on the Lodge to its discredit. That night they had had an opportunity of seeing how well and efficiently St. John's Lodge had been conducted, and he sincerely congratulated the Lodge on its choice of officers for the current year.

Bro. N. K. Davidson then proposed "Success to sister Lodges and Visitors," which was enthusiastically toasted.

Wor. Bro. Hough responded and spoke of the welcome always extended by the members of St. John's Lodge to visitors. Good fellowship always prevailed, together with that good feeling which he hoped might ever obtain amongst masons.

Wor. Bro. Dr. Bogs of the *Empress of Japan* also responded.

Wor. Bro. J. J. Andrew next proposed the Hongkong and South China Masonic Benevolence Fund Corporation, which was well received, and acknowledged by Wor. Bro. Bryant.

Wor. Bro. Tarrant proposed the health of the newly installed Master, and in doing so remarked that, from what he personally knew of credit upon Lodge St. John and Freemasonry in general, but he would be a strong support and a strong factor in advancing the cause. Knowing Wor. Bro. Cotter in private, public, social and masonic life, he was sure Lodge St. John had chosen a man who would do credit not only to himself but to the members of the Lodge as a whole. (Applause.)

The toast having been drunk with musical honours, Wor. Bro. Cotter responded, and took occasion to propose the healths of the J.E.M., the past masters and retiring officers of the Lodge. Wor. Bro. Tarrant, he said, had been Master of the Lodge for two years, and during that time, his disinterested attachment to the Lodge, and his thorough method of carrying out the duties of Master had endeared him to them all. (Applause.) He did not think they had ever had a better Master, for he had taken up his duties so absolutely and thoroughly, and furthermore had rendered every assistance possible to his junior officers during his term of office. He hoped to be able to emulate the example Wor. Bro. Tarrant had set to all his successors, and to assist in furthering the interests of the Lodge and the craft in general as Bro. Tarrant had done with such success in the past. In conclusion, he commented upon the admirable work done by the retiring officers, and hoped they would assist him during his term of office in every way they possibly could.

The toast of "Wives, Sisters, Daughters and Sweethearts of Masons" proposed by Bro. Tyndale Lea, and "All Poor and Distressed Persons," given by Bro. Vanstone brought the toast list to a close.

The toasts were agreeably interspersed with songs, the contributors to the evening's enjoyment including Wor. Bro. Cotter, Wor. Bro. Tarrant, Bro. Bridger, P. W. Goldring, A. R. Evans, Edwards, Townsend, and others. The function terminated shortly after twelve with the singing of the National Anthem.

VICTORIA REGATTA TIFFIN.

12th inst.

As a fitting wind-up to the successful regatta, some thirty odd members of the V. R. C., met together at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday, where an excellent tiffin was served in a private dining room. In the absence of Mr. A. Chapman, Mr. R. H. Mitchell presided over the exceedingly jolly little party, and everything passed off in the happiest style. The toast of "The King" having been given from the chair and loyally honoured, Mr. Shaw, of the Canton Rowing Club, proposed "Prosperity to the Club." In doing so he hoped the matches between Canton and Hongkong would become an annual affair, and that they would be carried out in the same good natured spirit as had marked the Regatta now over (hear hear). He knew it would be very hard indeed for the Canton men to keep up their present high standard, but at any rate they would always do their best to put up a good game.

Mr. H. C. Austen, the popular secretary of the Club, responded. As regards the Club he did not think there was much to say. The progress they had made during the last twelve months had been surprising. They had done wonderfully well, and the membership had greatly increased. The present standing of the Club was higher than it had ever been, and he hoped they would continue to do even better in the future. He referred to the various fixtures of the past year, arranged by the V. R. C., all of which had proved eminently successful, thanks to the support of the Committee and members. He was sorry to say that he was compelled to resign the Secretaryship, and although he regretted having to do so, he was obliged to resign the position through no fault of his own. He thanked them for the kind way in which every one had helped him to carry out his duties, and he hoped he had given satisfaction. He had spent the greater part of his spare time in doing the work, but he had done it willingly, for he liked to see sport of all kinds going ahead in the Colony. Although he was obliged to resign the Secretaryship he should always do everything he possibly could for the V. R. C., and sport in general. He thanked the Committee for the manner in which they had treated him, and incidentally remarked that in his opinion they had a working Committee of which they should all be proud. (Hear hear.) The Chairman next gave "The Visitors," and extended in particular, a most cordial welcome to their Canton friends, who he said, had proved themselves good all round sportsmen and had carried everything before them. None of them expected them to win the races they had, but it would serve to make the members of the V. R. C. bluer up another year, and try and retrieve their lost laurels. (Hear, here.) He hoped in future to see not only their friends from Canton competing, but also crews from Shanghai and Singapore, whom they would always be pleased to meet. The toast was received with enthusiasm, after which Mr. Purcell briefly responded. He said it now remained for Hongkong to come up to Canton and see what they could do. He was sure their meeting here, would be the means of stimulating rowing in the future, and he hoped that next year, Canton instead of sending only half a dozen competitors, would be able to bring many more. Afterward the healths of the "Press," proposed by Mr. J. Mecke, and acknowledged by Mr. T. Clark, and the "Ladies," facetiously given by Mr. Nobbs, were submitted. The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to the conversation and music, the gathering, though quite informal, proving pleasant to a degree.

THE INTERPORT CRICKET MATCH.

In the friendly criticisms of Shanghai cricket in the recent interport matches, quoted from the *Hongkong Telegraph*, two expressions seem to call for comment.

The writer of those notes cannot have watched the cricket very carefully, if he speaks of Shanghai's "complete failure," adding the remark that "Shanghai never looked like winning against Hongkong."

In the first day's play, on a fiery bumpy wicket, Shanghai made 229, and then dismissed four of Hongkong's best batsmen for 94. Again, on the last morning of the match, the Hongkong wickets were falling fast, and it looked at one time as if the small total of 107 runs, which were wanted to win the match, would not be reached. R. Hancock, the Hongkong captain, one of the most fearless hitters was forced to play with extreme caution, and it was due in a great measure to his effort that Hongkong won the match.

Turning to individual players, mention should be made of Potter's excellent captaincy. He never bowled better in his life, and his batting, in the second innings against the Straits, very nearly turned the fortunes of the day. Drummond's wicket-keeping on the dangerous ground was splendid, and he gave away very few byes. T. Wallace, standing back, did well against the Straits. The wicket, which was bad in the first match, was very good for the rest of the games. O. V. Lanning's Fabian tactics were very useful in the Hongkong match, and S. Wallace batted consistently throughout.

Dew played a great game, scoring freely, and showing plenty of nerve. Turnbull's 82 was made in good form, and it is a pity that he did not do better against the Straits. Parkes hit with great vigour, and V. H. Lanning did well both in batting and bowling. Dew, W. H. Moule, Turnbull, and Parkes did most of the batting. Drummond, usually one of our best bowlers, was handicapped by a strained leg. Critics said that Shanghai was the best fielding team of the three—and in this department Parkes was the "bright particular star." Turnbull, W. H. Moule, and S. Wallace in the long field, did excellent work.

With regard to our opponents, Hancock, Heath, and Dixon were perhaps the pick of the Hongkong batsmen, and H. Arthur's Jesopian hitting delighted the spectators. Their bowling was not very deadly, Dixon being the most successful of the lot.

These notes are written chiefly with reference to the Hongkong match; but a word about the victorious Straits XI may be added. Barrett played really faultless cricket. Wyatt was brilliant and Rees did yeoman service with bat and ball. Undoubtedly the best team won, but Shanghai's supporters have no cause to be disappointed by the performances of their representatives. —*Vide N. C. D. News.*

In circles that ought to be well informed it is stated that the Russian war-vessel *Aschold* has taken in a much larger quantity of coal than she requires for heating purposes, and it is hinted that she intends to slip out of the harbour to join the Baltic fleet. The Chinese war-vessel, that was supposed to watch her, has gone to the arsenal, and as there are no Japanese war-vessels outside the Russian war-vessels if they have succeeded in duplicating the portions of machinery, etc., that were taken from them by the Chinese authorities stand a good chance of making good their escape. —*Shanghai Mercury.*

HONGKONG'S HOUSE OF DETENTION.

BY AN EX-INMATE.

(Special to the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

It was observed in a previous article on the subject of the House of Detention in Hongkong that even under the best conditions, even when the person "detained" is blessed with the philosophic temperament, there are annoyances. Of course, what might under other circumstances prove more trivial affairs which could be shrugged over with a laugh are apt to assume huge proportions in the eyes of the sufferer, especially when he has long days and longer nights to brood over his tribulations. But take this instance:

The day after entering the House, each person is required to undergo a medical examination—well and good. He is also vaccinated. There are two or three varying views on the subject of vaccination, and nobody is more insistent at being compulsorily operated in than the out-and-out anti-vaccinationist. But as vaccination is still compulsory in Scotland we will let that aspect pass. What will be thought of the fact that a newcomer to the gaol are vaccinated not by a doctor, or qualified man, but by an assistant warder, and a half-educated Sikh at that? The *modus operandi* is exceedingly simple. The Sikh catches hold of a Chinaman—usually a scrofulous coolie—scraps three wounds on his left arm, with the some instrument plasters on some lymph, and the operation is over. The next man may or may not get some of the virus drawn from the last subject and if he turns out to have been infected with remedy has he got? Of course, it may be said that a European alive to the possibilities of catching disease should protest, but the protester is likely to have a hard time of it. It must be a case of getting into hot water all round. The strange thing is that a presumably unqualified man should be permitted to operate on Chinese and Europeans alike, particularly when one remembers the vigilance exercised in England by the medical faculty in preventing unqualified persons practising medicine or surgery.

Another minor grievance is the abnormal interest of prison officials in man's nakedness. Fortunately in this direction, the European section are not subject to the same methods as the Chinese, but even the Chinese when it may happen that all will be treated in the same way. Every morning, after undergoing their sentence, are stripped and ordered through an arched performance that would be wonderful in the diamond mines of Kimberley. Up go their hands, their mouth clicks, they do a double shuffle, and stand on one leg, and finally they are hauled by the queue into the cage. What is expected to result from this entertainment it would be difficult to say. It is hardly likely that even a Chinaman would find valuable in gaol which he might feel inclined to take outside. Still, one never knows, and it is just possible that there may be some subtle meaning in it all which escapes the "casual." The European in the House of Detention has also to undergo the searching process, night after night. He might, of course, fill the cells with tobacco, or bring newspapers into gaol—a heinous offence—or break any one of the score of rules, with innumerable sub-sections, which are supposed to regulate his daily life. Only a fool would contravene these rules, but there may be fools in that sense in the House of Detention.

It is however, a want felt by all professional "casuals" that they are not allowed a book to read, say, on Sundays. A Bible they may have, but only prisoners who are undergoing sentences of over four months imprisonment are allowed to forget their sorrows and trials for the nonce in perusing even a book on political economy. As a matter of fact it is generally allowed to be far preferable to be a duly convicted prisoner than a pauper. A prisoner sleeps on a trestle-bed; a pauper thinks himself lucky if he gets a clean cell and a couple of blankets. He is the *ditto* of the officials; he is always a shuffler, a chronic idler in their eyes, and when he has "done" his ten days they regard it as a perfect nuisance that he should be allowed his freedom from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Perhaps that is a feeling that would grow on the best of men after a term of service as a warder, and I make no complaint. This much may be said, however, that the Bible is read as it was probably never read before by the casual ward, and tracts which are devoured with voracity. Whether it be the readers any permanent good is another question.

It is needless to dwell on the periodical rounds of the warder, who thrusts a flaming torch under the cell door and takes a squint at the unhappy prisoner, effectually awakening him from a doze, or the disturbing coughs and gurgles which resound through the corridors all night long. These are part of the pauper's penance and have to be endured. It is sufficient to say that life is one grand lamentation for the poverty-stricken. As I said before no man will ever willingly return to the House of Detention if he has been there once and perhaps that is one of the aims of the institution. Still there is some excuse for the man who thinks to run away from the custodianship of the warders and falls to appear at 4 p.m. some day. He renders himself liable to three months' imprisonment. Recently, a "casual" failed to appear in time. He was caught sleeping out under some planks. Her told a cock-and-bull story about being promised a job by a ship-captain. His excuse was proved to be a yarn so he was sentenced to three months for being absent without leave and two months for telling a lie—five months altogether.

The worst of it all is that a man in the House of Detention has little or no chance of getting a job outside. He is branded with the mark of the beast; a hint as to his abode sees the door shut in his face; he is regarded as little better, if at all, than a discharged prisoner. Gradually his clothes take on that seedy look of the loafer, he loses his self-respect and a parish from pillar to post as an outcast, and a parish until he reaches the depths. He must be good man in more than one sense who rises again. If only some philanthropists would take an interest in him, it might be proved that he is either a worthless rogue or an unfortunate individual; but at present all are classed as rogues, and in not a few cases he comes to regard himself in the same light. A man usually lives up to the opinion which others have of him; why not the "casual"?

MEDICAL MISSIONS AND THEIR INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

Recent notes from Canton inform us that the Missionary Society's hospital, in that great city, which was the first of its kind in point of time, and is second to none to-day in point of efficiency, has increased its influence and usefulness by the erection of a medical college in connection therewith. One of the saddest of all the sad facts which have come to the knowledge of foreigners who have lived long in China and have, at the same time, become conversant with the life of the people, is the sum total of suffering to which generation after

generation are heirs, and, from which, up to the present, they can no more escape than a man who walks through fire can escape from pain. It would appear that from time immemorial, doctors, in the south of China at any rate, have been quacks. Confucius remarks "the people of the south have a saying 'a man without constancy cannot either be a wizard or a doctor'—good." He endorsed the sentiment. The word translated "wizard" is generally rendered "witch," and according to the services for which they were requisitioned, they were "rain-witches." The sage, of course, believed in witchcraft, as other eminent men have believed in it. Still that he should have coupled the two professions together is suggestive. Native doctors are little, if any, better to-day than they were then among the people of the south, in his age.

It is hardly necessary to descend into details in order to convince our readers that pain and suffering are a heritage into which the Chinese enter, to an extent unknown, fortunately, in the West. A few days since, a doctor told me of a young girl who was brought to him suffering from some comparatively slight ailment. But the child's body revealed more than one hundred burns, which native doctors, by means of cauterisation, had inflicted, and the child who could have been easily cured, died from the result of these burns. This is the normal condition of affairs. There is a wide and dense ignorance on the part of those who profess knowledge, and so the tide of suffering rolls on. For this reason many who have little sympathy with ordinary mission work, are willing and anxious to support medical missions. That the Canton Medical Missionary Hospital is well known and greatly appreciated is evident from the four following considerations:—First, the funds amounting to \$20,000, with which this new college was built and paid for, were, for the most part, subscribed by the Chinese. Moreover, there was little difficulty experienced in raising the money. No man in the world knows the value of money more clearly than does "John Chinaman." That the Chinese therefore have subscribed this large sum, is a fact that calls for not only a recognition of generosity, but suggests that we may assume an appreciation. Then secondly, the local government gave the site—a capital one too. There was a time when it was not possible to buy a site for a hospital. That day has passed. Thirdly, all the officials were present at the opening ceremony. The Government moreover, read an appreciation of the work, and that these high functionaries should do so, and accept invitations for such a function, and come escorted with the accustomed display of soldiers, and the music of gongs, indicate a substantial change in their attitude towards foreigners, and their work.

Lastly and by no means least, the "Young Shing Tings," perhaps the most influential and best-conducted paper in Canton, devoted two leaders to the college and its possibilities, and referred to the good done by the doctors in the south of China. The editor is intimate with the history of medical work, and mentions names with esteem. It is true also that he does not spare the Chinese mandarin for their apathy in the past in regard to medical work. He tells the doctors that they have been failures in their more ambitious attempts to win a degree in the civil examinations, and have taken to the medical profession, not to help their fellow-men, but to get rich to eat. He taunts the Government with caring more for the drilling of soldiers than for the health of the people. Then he ridicules certain efforts which were made in Peking to open a medical school, and says that the place was wretchedly furnished, and did not even possess wall charts of the human frame. Then he offers a paenegyric to foreigners who have done so much, who have shown a splendid devotion to those who have preached Christianity, who are so graphically remarked, "keep them and would leave off." And concludes—a little pitiful at the pre-eminence of his native city, having found expression—with an appeal to his own countrymen to rouse themselves, and not be altogether left in the shade by those foreigners. Japan put the knowledge of medicine in the forefront of all knowledge at the time of her reformation. Let China follow suit. The influence of this must be great, and a clear statement of all the facts, will bring the matter to the notice of those who before had only known them in casual way. It will be seen therefore, that the superiority of Western knowledge in the sphere of practical medicine, is admitted, and a powerful influence upon the educated in the south of China is the result.

But the good done by this hospital is not by any means confined to sickness and pain, which the doctors have been able to counteract. The sum of them is great, for since the institution was opened, about a million have been assisted or permanently healed. A large number of Chinese have been trained there and many of them have acquired a considerable knowledge and much skill under the tuition and personal direction of the foreign doctors. All over the province of Kwangtung are native physicians, who acquired their knowledge in this hospital. Some of them are very useful men. It is true there is a weak side to this. Not only do those who have studied their profession, practice, but others, who have come, more or less, in contact with foreigners, and who as preachers have failed, or who see a chance of a competent livelihood, have also asserted that they are able to dispense Western healing. They often fall and bring disgrace on the whole profession. This, however, cannot be avoided until the Chinese Government follows the lead of the West, and imposes penalties on those who attempt to practice Western medicine, without a competent knowledge, which shall be guaranteed by a certificate from the hand of the doctor under whom they have studied.

On the whole, then, we cannot wonder at the immense influence of medical missions. It must be remembered that no man who passes through a hospital, and is helped, stands alone. His relatives, his parents or children, to say nothing of other relatives, are part of his life, and suffer or rejoice with him as the issue demands. They too, though they do not suffer physical pain, are victims of a mental anguish, when danger or death threatens their relatives. It is true that the Chinese are phlegmatic, yet at times they can feel and show it. Thus these hospitals not only lift the burden of physical suffering from the shoulders of the stricken individuals, but at the same time lift the pressure of mental anguish from the hearts of the man or woman whose wife or husband is in danger. Thus the good done touches a very wide circle. All over China these institutions are growing up, and are doing much.

But great as has been the work accomplished, it is but a drop in the balance compared with what is going to be. Therefore all well-wishers of China, and those who are glad when pain is lessened, will rejoice that a large college has been added to the original plan of the Canton Missionary Hospital. —*N. C. D. News.*

THE Secretary of the Weibaiwei Gold Mining Co., Ltd., has announced the following cabled result of the first month's crushing:—1999 tons crushed, 81,000 oz. of gold, 19 Silver Concentrates, 79 ounces of gold, 468 Silver.

STONE-LAYING CEREMONY.

AT KOWLOON.

11th inst.

At Kowloon on Saturday afternoon, the Pro-Vicar Apostolic, the Rev. Fr. P. de Maria, performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new Roman Catholic church given by Dr. A. S. Gomes in memory of his parents and sister, and as an act of his love and veneration to the Blessed Virgin. It has long been realised by the Catholics of Kowloon that there was need for further church accommodation, and owing to lack of funds nothing could be done until Dr. Gomes came forward with his generous offer to erect a building, which it is estimated will cost about \$25,000. Messrs. Palmer and Turner were consulted and have prepared plans of a pretty little building with a tower and spire. Assisting the Pro-Vicar Apostolic at the ceremony were the Rev. Frs. G. Spada and P. de Gabardi. After the stone had been well and truly laid Fr. Spada made a short address in the course of which he referred to the generosity of Dr. Gomes and alluded to the fact that it was a happy idea of the donor to erect the new church in honour of the Blessed Virgin in the Jubilee year of the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. He said the church would ever remain as a lasting memento to the future posterity of the piety and devotion of its generous donor. In conclusion, he called upon those present to express their thanks to Dr. Gomes for providing the necessary funds for the construction of the church, for the inauguration and consecration of which in the coming year he hoped to have a still more solemn and agreeable ceremony. Three hearty cheers having been given for Dr. Gomes, the party adjourned to the tea and coffee at the Benedictine, after which tea and cakes were provided in the school rooms of the Italian Sisters of Charity.

ST. ANDREW'S, KOWLOON.

13th inst.

Another step in the development of Kowloon is taking place just as we are going to press, the Bishop of Victoria and many ladies and gentlemen being assembled by the side of Robinson Road where the Rev. Dr. Hoare is laying the foundation stone of a new church erected and presented to the Colony by the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and dedicated to St. Andrew. The building which is to be of red brick in the early English Gothic style of architecture will stand on a commanding site by the side of the school presented to the Colony by Mr. Ho Tung, and which by the way looks in need of some attention on the part of the painter and bricklayer. The plot of land on which the church is to be built is 67,500 square feet in area, and was granted by the Government free of cost. Messrs. Leigh and Orange are the honorary architects and have prepared plans of a building to accommodate about 300 worshippers. There will be two entrances from the Western end, one in the baptistery and the other through the baptistery leading to a nave 55 feet by 26 feet wide with aisles. The choir and sanctuary will be situated at the Eastern end beyond a main chancel arch, and on the North side of the chancel there is to be a parish vestry, 16 feet by 14 feet 6 inches, and on the South side a sacristy and choir vestry. The columns to the main piers will be of Grecian marble brought out from Athens. The church is estimated to cost \$40,000. The foundation stone of the church bears the following inscription:

THIS FOUNDATION STONE was laid by Rt. Rev. J. C. Hoare, D.D., Bishop of Victoria, December 13th, 1904.

The church erected and presented to the Colony by Sir P. Chater, C.M.G.

THE SERVICE.
The special service appointed by the Anglican Church for these occasions was fully choral, the choir from St. John's Cathedral assisting in the service, the Rev. F. T. Johnson, assisting His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria, in laying the foundation stone of the Church of which it is understood he is to be the first incumbent in charge. The order is as follows:—The choir having sung the hymn "We love the place, O God," special responses and psalms are intoned by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, after which the Bishop reads the special prayers for blessings on the new house of worship. A lesson follows and then the choir and congregation sing "The Church is one Foundation." Appropriate prayers were then read by the Bishop who, with the Invocation, lays the stone, and the final hymn, "O Lord of hosts," is sung. The Blessing concludes the ceremony.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

14th inst.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above Company, was held at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Sheehan, Tomes and Co., this forenoon. The Hon. R. Sheehan presided, and there were also present Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., and Hon. W. J. Gresson (Directors), Messrs. A. Babington, J. Orange, G. Murray Bain, Fung Wa Chun, E. A. Hewett, C. A. Tomes, and N. H. Rutherford (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—I beg to propose that the resolution passed at the extraordinary meeting of this Company, held on the 26th November last, be now confirmed as follows as a special resolution:—

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 (divided into 100,000 shares of \$10 each) to \$1,500,000 (divided into 150,000 shares of \$10 each) by the creation of 50,000 new shares of \$10 each to be offered and if accepted to be allotted to the persons constituting the shareholders of the Company according to the Company's Register of Shares, at a premium of \$10 for each and every single share of such 50,000 new shares in the ratio and proportion of one new share for every two old shares in the Company held by the respective Shareholders thereof; the amount payable on each of such new shares respectively (including the said premium of \$10 per share) to be paid as to one equal half part thereof on the 31st day of March, 1905, and as to the remainder thereof (including the balance of the said premium) on the 31st June, 1905.

And that failing such allotment as aforesaid the said new shares be disposed of by the General Managers in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association.

And that for the purpose of facilitating the carrying into effect of the above Resolution the Transfer and other Books of the Company be closed for the space of seven days as on and from the 1st day of March, 1905.

Mr. E. A. Hewett seconded, and the resolution was unanimously carried.

This was all the business.

CHEVALIER VOLPICELLI.

AT HOME AT THE CITY HALL.

13th inst.

Yesterday afternoon Chevalier Volpicelli, Consul General for Italy and Mrs. Volpicelli, were "At Home" at the City Hall, which had been tastefully decorated, the occasion being a reception to meet H. R. H. the Duke of Abruzzi, cousin of His Majesty the King of Italy, and commander of H.M.S. *Liguria*. About two hundred and fifty invitations had been accepted, H.E. Sir Matthew Nathan, Admiral Sir Gerard, Lady and Miss Noel, Major General and Mrs. Villiers Hatton, Commodore and Mrs. Dicken, many Naval and Military officers, and the *Ville* of Hongkong being among those who had accepted invitations. The band of H.M.S. *Liguria* was stationed in the verandah, and played a lively selection of music during the evening. Light refreshments were laid out, and dispensed in the old Chamber of Commerce room, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

SANITARY BOARD.

13th inst.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held in the Board room this afternoon. Hon. Dr. Atkinson presided, and there were also present Hon. A. W. Brown, Col. W. E. Webb, R. A. M. C. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. H. E. Pollock, M.C., Dr. G. Barnett, Mr. A. Rumjahn, Dr. A. Macfarlane, and Mr. T. H. Hammer, secretary.

HOUSE-CLEANING.

Dr. P. Barnett submitted a report on the house cleaning work for the month ending the 26th November, showing that there had been 2280 houses and 212 empty floors cleaned, in the fortnight ending the 6th inst., 2965 houses time-washed in the Central district and 908 in the western.

PUBLIC LAUNDRY.

An application was received from Mr. Mak Luk for permission to establish a public laundry at No. 10 Caroline Hill Road. The premises were certified by the Inspector of Buildings as fit to be licensed for the purpose.

TRANSFER OF LICENSE.

An application was received from Tuk Sang for transfer of his market licence from 21 Queen's Road East to Wing Fook Street. It was reported that in his shop he had had several other men doing different business in contravention of the rules of his licence. He was ordered to abide by the rules or his licence would be cancelled. The other businesses were thereupon removed.

Hon. Registrar General intimated that a small market should be opened in this neighbourhood, and if no land was available the ground floor of an ordinary house should be rented and fitted up with stalls. This would prevent subletting for other business purposes.

Colonel Webb intimated that the application should be granted.

Inspector Butt reported that the premises were quite clean and fit to be used for the sale of human food.

FOUND DROWNED.

14th inst.

Mr. H. H. J. Gomperts held an inquest this morning into the cause of the death of the young Chinese girl who was found floating in the harbour on the 30th ult. The following jury was impanelled: Messrs. F. Kilian (foreman), C. A. E. Hance, and C. Skilleen. The deceased was one amah and general servant, in the employ of his family, and was 17 years of age. She had been with witness's family for 14 years and always seemed happy and contented. She was silly, and in the habit of laughing in front of people without any reason, as if she was mad. She disappeared from the house on the 29th ult. at about 10 p.m.

She was seen alive at about nine o'clock at night. She used to sleep in the sitting room by herself. Some months ago she jumped into a big barrel of water head foremost, as if to commit suicide. Witness had never heard of anyone having any enmity against deceased, nor did he know of any reason why anyone should have any enmity against her. She was in the employ of the family corroborated the testimony adduced, and Dr. Bell, said deceased had never been an inmate either of the Government Civil Hospital, or of the lunatic asylum.—George Bird, P. C. 88, stated that while on duty on the 30th ult., in the harbour, he picked up the dead body of deceased which was floating in the harbour, and brought it ashore and sent it up to the Sanitary Office. The body was fully dressed, and was not weighted in any way, and nothing was tied to it. There was a hole in her chin and a bruise on her forehead. Dr. Hunter said that the cause of death was drowning. There was a bruise on the body and the neck. These were caused by a fall. There was nothing to suggest violence.

The jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

AN ENGINEER CORPS IN KWANGTUNG.

The country throughout Kwangtung (writes Mr. Justin Burns, in *The Engineering Magazine* for November) is so intersected by waterways that the field parties, during both the surveys and the construction, usually lived in houseboats, which as the work progressed could be moved along the various streams to a locality adjacent to the line. The houseboats proved to be most satisfactory, since they afforded dry, sanitary habitations, isolated from the crowds of the curious, and separated from the vicinity of the filth and contagion of the village houses.

When working in the interior, remote from the streams, the field party made its headquarters in some temple which was rented for a nominal figure, from the village elders. This structure was not the sacredness which we usually associate with the name "temple," and was more appropriate to the designation "dwelling." It was the edifice by which a town hall, in these Chinese villages, was called a town hall, or lodging houses exist, some buildings must be set aside for the use of visiting officials or strangers; it is therefore the custom to place these temples at the disposal of the visitor, who works, cooks, eats, sleeps within the sacred walls, without the slightest offence to the gods or the ancestors who were commemorated by that edifice.

In the matter of subsistence, the foreign engineers lived in the manner customary to western civilisation. No difficulty was experienced in fitting out the field parties with native cooks, who had been taught western cooking either in the foreign countries, or in the workshops of the foreign nations in the Oriental waters. The Chinese markets provided fresh meats and fresh vegetables, but in the interior canned goods were largely used. On account of the methods of Chinese garden cultivation, no vegetables were eaten uncooked, even though the native

BRACHLOMBERS' BAD BREAK.

16th inst.
Yesterday six of the inmates of Hongkong's House of Detention, on being given their usual liberty with the object of looking for work, found their way over to Yumai, and there literally broke loose. They entered a house and called for "chow" though it was not a restaurant, and finding they could get nothing they started to break up things, smashing tables and chairs, and generally making themselves an abominable nuisance until the arrival of the Police put an end to their capers, and they were placed under arrest, and brought over to Hongkong. This morning they were placed before Mr. Gompertz at the Magistracy, when the first, the ring-leader, was fined \$40, or six weeks; the second \$25, or 21 days; the third \$25 or two months; the fourth and fifth \$10 or 21 days; the sixth, for want of sufficient evidence to convict, was discharged with a caution. They are "doing time," and will probably have to answer to the charge of being absent from the "Home" without leave.

CONTRABAND TROUBLE IN HONGKONG.

THIRTEEN MEN PROSECUTED.
16th inst.
This morning, before the Hon. Captain L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, Marine Magistrate, Captain L. B. C. Edmunds, of the s.s. *Cruisgrace*, prosecuted P. Lashies, carpenter, P. Palliolo, G. Mamoon, A. Suddell, G. Esplin, able seamen, L. Gallias, L. Karabolas, S. Papiceras, Abdul Aziz, and H. Peterson, firemen; G. Zante, donkeyman, and L. Mamedjee, of the above vessel, for disobeying his lawful commands by refusing to proceed to sea.

Prosecutor stated that the defendants refused duty on account of the steamer carrying what they considered to be contraband of war. Six of the men, five firemen and a donkeyman, refused duty yesterday morning, and the others this morning. The cargo of the *Cruisgrace* consisted of rice, sugar, oil, castor oil, cotton and brass, besides other small items of general cargo. He had no reason to suppose that any of these goods were intended for warlike purposes. The following statement had been given him by the charterers of the steamer, showing that the cargo is not intended for a belligerent power: "With reference to the cargo of rice, sugar, and general merchandise, shipped by your steamer hence to Kobe, and Yokohama, we hereby declare that the whole of same is consigned to private individuals and firms in Japan, and not to any belligerent power, (sd). HONG & AT & Co., Charterers."

Witness, continuing, said he had had no trouble with the crew so far.

The agreement with the men was handed in and examined, and from this it was shown that they were bound to serve within 75° N. and 60° S. to any ports.

The carpenter stated that, speaking on behalf of himself and the other defendants, they did not refuse to do their duty, but they did refuse to carry contraband of war, because they didn't sign for that purpose. They refused to go to a war country.

By the Court: Under the circumstances of the explanation given and the statement regarding these goods, the five able seamen among the defendants were willing to return to duty; that is, if the master would undertake to guarantee them against the loss of their clothing and personal effects in the event of their losing them. All the crew claimed similar treatment.

Nothing whatever in the agreement as to making good the loss of personal effects, and he was not willing to accede to their request.

Hon. Barnes-Lawrence: Before dealing with your men I put before you the position in which you case stands. Your vessel is chartered to carry certain goods to two ports in Japan, Kobe and Yokohama. Certain of these goods, such as rice and sugar, may be regarded as "conditional" contraband; that is to say, it is not considered contraband if the transaction in regard to its use is a purely commercial one and not done with the intent of assisting in the war, but otherwise a belligerent destination is essential. In this instance, I hold in my hand a statement from the charterers to the effect that the vessel's cargo is consigned to private individuals and firms in Japan and is not intended for the use of the Japanese. This being the case your refusal of duty cannot be entertained. By the articles of agreement you are bound to continue in this service, as you are not called upon to carry out any duties outside its provisions. I give you this opportunity to reconsider your act, which will, if persisted in, involve serious consequences. I understand that the master is prepared to withdraw the charge if you return to your duty.

An interval was then allowed the men for the purpose of discussing the matter.

The carpenter then, as spokesman, said that if the captain would give them an assurance that their personal effects would be made good in the event of any accident to the same on this voyage, they would consent to go.

Captain Edmunds said he was willing to do this.

STILL RECALCITRANT.

In the afternoon L. Gallias, L. Karabolas, and S. Papiceras, firemen, and three of the defendants in the above case, were again placed before the Hon. Barnes-Lawrence for still refusing to return to their duty. They said they did not understand why they should, and they would not go on board.

The Magistrate explained to them again, and said the charge had been proved and they were to go to four weeks' imprisonment, and to forfeit six days' pay. Should the vessel leave before the expiration of their sentence the men were to be placed on board the steamer before she sailed.

THE CREW OF THE "AGINCOURT."

CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Four summonses against members of the crew of the steamer *Agincourt* were returnable at the Thames Police Court on 8th ult. The case was tried before Mr. Mead, and the summonses were taken up by Mr. Tom Lloyd, trading as T. Lloyd and Co., 101, Leadenhall-street, the managing owner of the steamer. The defendants were Charles Rothwell, Adam Lauder, Peter Sheehan, and Jeremiah Sheen, members of the crew of the *Agincourt*, and they were charged with combining to disobey the lawful commands of Captain G. W. H. Laudison, master of that steamer. Mr. Dawson Miller (instructed by Messrs. Botterell and Roche) appeared for the prosecution, whilst Mr. A. Neilson (instructed by Mr. T. Tubbs) represented the four seamen.

Mr. Dawson Miller, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the summonses were taken

out under Sub-section (c) of Section 225 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. The section stated that if a seaman lawfully engaged on a ship did certain acts he was liable to be punished. Sub-section (c) stated "if he combined with any of the crew to disobey lawful commands, or to neglect duty, or to impede the navigation of the ship or the progress of the voyage, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 weeks." The present case was one of considerable importance both to shipowners and seamen in regard to their respective rights and liabilities. The defendants signed on the *Agincourt* on April 27, and they thereby agreed to serve on the ship for a period not exceeding two years. The voyage was described as from Barry to Hongkong and then to any port or ports in any rotation between the limits of 35 deg. N. lat. and 60 deg. S. lat. The steamer left Barry on April 23 with a cargo of Welsh coal, her destination being Hongkong. She did the passage by way of the Cape, and on June 27 she arrived at Singapore, where she took in bunker coal. The owners of the ship, Messrs. Lloyd and Co., had noticed in the newspapers, especially in the *Shipping Gazette*, notices relating to the troubles there had been with other ships who were endangered by floating mines in the neighbourhood of Hongkong, and by agreement with the charterers it was decided that the ship should not go to Hongkong when she left Singapore, but should take the cargo to Nagasaki, in Japan. The shipowners received no extra freight for this deviation. At that time there were rumours of floating mines down from Port Arthur, and on account of that danger they very properly sent the ship to Nagasaki instead of to the dangerous zone at Hongkong. Under the agreement with the crew the voyage was described as from "Barry to Hongkong," but that agreement went on to say "and thereafter to a port or ports in any rotation within the limits of 75 deg. north lat. and 60 deg. south lat." Nagasaki was within those limits. However, when the vessel arrived at Singapore the men refused to go on in the ship to Nagasaki. Apparently their reason was that the ship was carrying coal, which had been declared contraband, to a belligerent port, urging that they were not bound to proceed on such a voyage, although there could be no doubt that the voyage came clearly within the agreement under which they were to sail. The captain did his best to persuade the crew to go on, but 14 of the men absolutely refused. The others went on. The men were offered increased pay, but they still refused to proceed in the ship. Unfortunately, some time after that period the ship was wrecked. The men who had refused to proceed were perforce left behind at Singapore, the captain intending to pick them up again after leaving Nagasaki. However, on the way back from that port the vessel was wrecked, with the result that the captain was still out in the East trying to arrange matters. The evidence he had was contained in the official log-book, which he proposed to put in and which was admissible as evidence under the Merchant Shipping Act. The entries in that log-book showed that those men had combined to try and upset the lawful commands of the captain to impede the navigation of the ship or the progress of the voyage. They had refused to go on when the captain wanted them to. He understood that the point made by his learned friend was that the articles of agreement did not include a voyage to Nagasaki carrying contraband, but, as he had already observed, the voyage to Nagasaki was clearly within the limits within which the *Agincourt* was entitled to trade. If his friend relied strictly on the wording "to Hongkong," and urged that they did not keep to that part

was only a technical objection, because the men would have been bound to proceed to Nagasaki if the owners ordered the ship there after arrival at Hongkong. There was nothing illegal in the carrying of the contraband of war; it was not an offence against the municipal law of this country for a subject to carry contraband to a belligerent country.

Mr. Neilson: I do not dispute that point.

Mr. Dawson Miller then read extracts from the official log-book relative to the action of the men at Singapore. Continuing his statement, he said the men refused to proceed on June 28, just as the ship was leaving her moorings, and in consequence thereof the vessel was delayed until June 30. That delay was entirely due to the action of the men.

Mr. Neilson: I rely upon the fact that the ship was bound to proceed to Hongkong, as stated in the agreement, apart from the question of contraband. It was a breach of the articles not to go to Hongkong. The men were signed on at peace risks and peace pay. Then the master ordered them to carry contraband of war, as specified in the *Gazette* of March 11, which date was prior to the date when they signed on.

Mr. Mead: So, if there was no fear of death there was a danger of their being carried out of their course and delayed.

Mr. Neilson: As, indeed, in another case, that of the *Chetankham*, where the men were sent home across Siberia. And then there was the *Knight Commander*, which vessel was sunk.

Mr. Tom Lloyd was then called, and in the course of his evidence he said he traded as Lloyd and Co. who were the managing owners of the *Agincourt*. He entered into a charter-party to go to Hongkong with a cargo of Welsh coal. The terms of the articles of agreement were read out to the crew. As owner of the steamer he made arrangement when the vessel was at Singapore for her to go on to Nagasaki instead of Hongkong.

Mr. Neilson said he did not know how that could be evidence against his clients. Mr. Lloyd had made arrangements with other people who were not there.

Mr. Mead: He may show facts that tend to show it was impossible to go to Hongkong.

Mr. Dawson Miller: I cannot say "impossible," I say "dangerous."

Mr. Lloyd, continuing his evidence, said the vessel was chartered to Messrs. Andrew Ware and Co., to load for Hongkong or Shanghai. The coal was unsold, taken as a speculation.

During May the papers were full of reports of floating mines. His steamer was insured at a price which meant loss to him if she sunk. Then the question arose: What was his position with his underwriters if his steamer ran into a floating mine? His position in that event, his brokers told him, was a doubtful one. Shipowners were warned not to allow their steamers to nurse the coast between Singapore and the Port Arthur district, which would involve Hongkong and Shanghai. He lodged a complaint that he did not feel justified in sending his steamer to Hongkong, and they endeavoured to make arrangements to overcome the difficulty that thus arose. It was against his personal interest, and also against the interests of the ship, for her to go to Nagasaki, but he was not prepared to face the contingencies of the *Agincourt* meeting a mine. His coal was sold to Hongkong, and his steamer was definitely fixed to go to that port. He got the same amount of freight for going to Nagasaki as to Hongkong, viz., 25s. per ton. He did not send his ship out to the East to run risks. If she were lost he lost money; consequently it was for him to take what was the safest course in regard to his 45,000t. of coal. That position arose during May and the early part of June, whilst the ship was on the passage out, and he could produce easily

Shipping Gazette showing what the position was. He considered it was safer to go to Nagasaki.

Mr. Neilson, for the defence, submitted that there was no case for him to meet. On June 28 the sailors refused and the firemen refused to go on in the ship to Japan. The ship carried Welsh coal, and they knew that Nagasaki was a belligerent port, and also that Russia had intimated that she held coal to be contraband of war.

Mr. Mead: It seems to me that there is a great deal more risk in going to a belligerent port, like Nagasaki, than in regard to mines at Hongkong.

Mr. Neilson said there was a specific contract to go to Hongkong. The reason for the deviation of the *Agincourt* was obviously clear. Here was a cargo of coal, shipped as a speculation, insured against war risks, consigned to Hongkong, the cargo unsold at the time it left this country, but sold during the passage to Nagasaki. He was going to ask the magistrate to say that the object of that voyage was to send the coal to Japan. It was sent out as a speculation, and Japan was the highest market for Welsh coal.

Mr. Mead: Supposing Hongkong is impossible by reason of certain contingencies for a cautious captain, what then?

Mr. Neilson contended that in that event they could get out of the difficulty by going to a safe port. He did not think a captain should go to Hongkong if it was reasonably dangerous. But there was no reasonable ground for fear. Mr. Lloyd himself had not been able to locate a single point of danger within 500 miles of the port.

Mr. Mead: Is there any other port where the coal would be marketable?

Mr. Neilson: Yes. Why not at Singapore, at some port of the Malay Peninsula, or at Rangoon, or an Indian port? At any of those ports it would have been saleable, but not at so high a price. Continuing, he said he thought it was agreed that the crew signed on for a voyage, and in the course of that voyage deviation was made to a port which was within a war zone, and as the ship was carrying contraband she became subject to attack and capture.

After further argument.

Mr. Mead dismissed the summonses. He said: Upon the evidence which has been given I think the owners were bound by the articles of agreement to proceed to Hongkong, and that when they informed the seamen that it was not their intention to go to Hongkong the agreement came to an end, and the men were not bound to go anywhere else, unless under a fresh agreement. If I am wrong in regard to that, I say that the owners had not just cause to refuse to go to Hongkong, so far as I can judge. I consider the danger of being undermined too remote, and I am confirmed by the fact that there is no evidence that any of the officers or crew objected to going to Hongkong. As to the unreasonableness of going to Nagasaki, I am not so strong about that, but I think the crew had a good reason to refuse to go there, considering the risk that there were, not necessarily to life, but with regard to convenience, loss of time, and loss of money. Therefore, under those circumstances I dismiss the summonses.

The Magistrate allowed 25s. costs on each summons—5l. in all.

CHAMBER MUSIC AT THE CITY HALL.

15th inst.

It is a fact sincerely to be regretted that the last evening of the Chamber Music Society's high class concert of chamber music given by Miss Henriette Mulkens and Miss Edith Merylees, who have achieved more than ordinary renown as an expert solo violinist, and an equally competent pianist, respectively, in the highest musical circles, both at home and at the principal European centres in the Far East. Both ladies are adepts in the respective branches of musical art, which they have made their especial forte. Miss Mulkens has an especially brilliant career as a solo violinist, and last night was in her happiest mood. Her rendering of the "Faust Fancies," arranged by Senor Sarasate, the premier living violinist, on Gounod's matchless masterpiece, was positively entrancing, and in response to an enthusiastic recall, gave Pierné's "Serenade" with much taste and feeling.

Miss Mulkens opened the second part with a couple of dainty selections, the second, of her own composition, giving her ample scope to show her complete mastery of her instrument. In reply to the plaudits of her auditors she gave Elgar's "Salut d'Amour" with exquisite taste and skill. As a final selection she gave Nichez's "Danse d'Espagne," with its wonderful cadences, afterwards giving one of Bizet's smaller violin pieces with much charm and feeling. Miss Merylees, as a piano soloist, was hardly less successful and proved herself a gifted artist. Her selections were all of the difficult school of execution, but she was thoroughly at home, and never betrayed the slightest uneasiness. Her rendition of Chopin's Prelude to Opus 28 (Impromptu) served to introduce her to an already well-pleased audience, and it was not surprising that she was re-called, and was literally compelled to take her seat at the piano once more. She then gave Godowsky's "Toccata," with a lively and sustained interest. In the second part she was heard to great advantage in Grieg's "Carneval," which she graciously supplemented by a unique rendering of the same composer's "Oisillon," concluding with a delightful "Irish Rhapsody" in which she combined the most famous songs and dances (arranged) a delicious basis for a display of the highest form of piano playing.

The gifted artists were assisted by two of our leading local vocalists, Mr. G. P. Lammer and Mrs. Webb, whose respective successes in the recent productions of "Dorothy" call for no comment here. Mrs. Webb was in excellent voice and sang "Down there the Lilacs fade," and "Still wie die Nacht," in a quiet and effective style, which greatly charmed her hearers. Mr. Lammer, hearty and robust as ever, was in his best form. For his really fine singing of "Ovely Spring" he was most heartily encored, and sang "I'll sing Thee Songs of 'raby,'" with much taste and feeling.

H.E. the Governor (Sir Matthew Nathan, R.E., K.C.M.G.) and suite were present from start to finish.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PRAYA PROPERTY.

Particulars and conditions of the forthcoming sale of a lot of Crown land situated opposite the Sailor's Home at Connaught Road, Shek Tong Tsui and registered as Marine Lot No. 280 have now been published and should draw a large number of intending purchasers to the auction on the 27th inst. When property in this neighbourhood was last offered for sale the bidding was most spirited, and after a lively competition was eventually obtained at a price far above any hitherto secured at a Government land sale. The lot comprises 16,244 square feet, and will be offered at the upset price of \$13,624. The annual Government rent is \$294, and the purchaser of the lot will have to expend on it a sum of not less than \$75,000 in rateable improvements within twenty-four months of the date of sale.

NEW MILITARY HOSPITAL.

ON BOWEN ROAD.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

15th inst.

Situated on one of the most prominent sites in Hongkong, amid a wealth of sub-tropical vegetation, and commanding a beautiful view of the harbour and surrounding district, the new Military Hospital in Bowen Road should form one of the chief features in Hongkong. For some twenty months work has been progressing on the latest addition to the War Department's buildings and already an excellent idea of the extent and character of the building is obtainable. It will be full twelve months yet before the military people can enter into occupation of the structure; but when the time and size of the hospital are taken into consideration, it will be recognised that, so far as the builders here are concerned—which really means the Royal Engineers—there has been no unnecessary delay. Indeed, the hospital might now have been to all intents completed, had it not been for the War Office at home, but as "somebody" has said that is another story.

To the Hongkong resident it is perhaps scarcely necessary to state the reason for building this new hospital, but to others it may briefly be told that when the Admiralty determined upon the construction of docks in Hongkong they also decided that it was essential to acquire the buildings in Hongkong adjacent to the docks—including the present military hospital. As a matter of fact the building which now does duty as a hospital is an antiquated structure, and it embodies few—indeed almost none—of the modern ideas on hospital construction; so that within a few years at the latest the military authorities would have been obliged to consider the question of extending the existing hospital and bringing it up-to-date. Fortunately, that question has been shelved by the needs of the Admiralty. The site of the new hospital was purchased from the Colonial Authorities by the War Department, and it is admitted that whoever was responsible for the location of the hospital showed admirable judgment. It was a hill when the War Authorities took it over, but it has been converted into a plain, with sloping walks which lead to the city below. Without going further into the matter it may be said that the hill disappeared, the ground levelled, and after six or eight years during which the ground was allowed to settle and become firm, the work of laying the foundations was commenced. That was a little over a year and a half ago, and already the outer building is practically completed.

It cannot be said that the new hospital is an ornate structure. As one of the Royal Engineers remarked—"We do not go in for ornamentation; we believe in solid, useful work." Nevertheless, the building has a dignity of appearance quite befitting its purpose. It is constructed with two wings, the north and the south, the central or administrative block occupying the centre. The plans, it should be stated, were prepared by the Royal Engineer Department of the War Office, and although several minor alterations have been made since the original scheme was sent out, the design is substantially the same as that at first adopted. The hospital will have 100 beds, all necessary accommodation for nurses and sisters, full provision for the medical officers, and it is an example of the latest opinions regarding the construction of hospitals.

Perhaps it may be as well at this stage to say that the extreme length of the building is 500 feet—the north wing being over 200 feet long, the south wing 200 feet, and the central portion 100 feet. It rises to a height of 60 feet.

Taking the central block to begin with, it will be devoted entirely to administrative purposes; on the ground floor, besides waiting and consulting rooms and the dispensary, the quarter-master's office will also be on the ground floor, and certain rooms will be set apart for general stores—linen, bedding, etc. The next floor is occupied by the board room, the medical library and a number of special rooms, including the chamber where anaesthetics are to be administered, the X-ray room (with an annex for developing the negatives after the photograph has been taken) and a number of rooms for the doctors on duty, operating purposes, etc. Those who are convalescent will also be accommodated on the same story, rooms being set apart where they may dine and spend the day. Immediately above is the kitchen, and here is seen one of the new departures. The Americans were the first to publicly proclaim the fact that the kitchen instead of being in the basement, whence the odorous fumes of par-boiled meat should take away any appetite a man might have, should be in the top floor. Accordingly, the cooks have been moved up, and every provision for the culinary art, to use a somewhat hackneyed expression, has been made. Two lifts will be installed for the convenience of the chef's department and there are all the usual adjuncts to the kitchen, in the way of sculleries, side-rooms, cooking apparatus and so forth. But the main fact to be borne in mind is that in the central block the entire affairs of the hospital will be conducted, that is, indeed, the administrative section of the hospital, where visitors will be received and where all preliminary, besides final, matters will be settled.

IN THE NORTH WING.

The north and south wings are more generally connected with the allying of pain in the ground floor of the north wing provision has been made for 24 bed wards—most including the special rooms set apart for the orderlies, etc. On the first floor there are wards for ophthalmic patients and for those who have temporarily lost their reason. There is also the main ward, for 24 beds, and the usual sculleries. The top floor is occupied by a 24-bed ward, a dark room where patients afflicted with certain eye troubles will be treated, and the orderlies which with the sculleries are common to each story. A lift will afford easy access to each ward, so that patients may not be subjected to the painful jolting of being carried from one place to another.

IN THE SOUTH WING.

In many respects the south wing differs from the north, although outwardly the building is similar in design. The ground floor, for instance, has two wards, one capable of containing 14 beds and the other having provision for 12 beds. There are two "special case" wards, besides the orderlies rooms, lavatories and other requisites. Each of the three floors lay to enter into details. Of course, there are sitting rooms for the nurses and sisters, lifts for the patients and their visitors, lavatories, baths, sculleries and all the essentials of a hospital.

A MODERN-PRINCIPLE HOSPITAL.

So many new, or rather modern, principles in the construction of a hospital will be embodied in the new structure that it is difficult to know exactly where to begin with the story of what will be adopted. For example, the floors are laid with concrete which is covered with boards. The ground floor rests upon a raised foundation, which again is covered, so that decaying substances may not remain to pollute the air. The top story has iron trevies on the roof—especially brought from

England, and as a matter of fact the building is practically fireproof. More air-space has been allotted to each individual patient than is usually given even in the most modern hospitals, and each bed is beside a window with a door, due precaution being taken against draughts. What are known as Hopper fanlights, which admit the air towards the roof instead of directly upon the beds, will be placed in the doors and windows, and there are inlet and outlet ventilators to each bed. There will also be a warm-air inlet for use during the winter months.

THE OPERATING THEATRE.

The operating room is a very large apartment with ample roof lights. All the walls are to be treated with Parian cement, which is considered to be of an especially sanitary character. Ordinary time absorbs all manner of germs, according to the doctors; but Parian cement is invulnerable to the microbe.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

With regard to the water supply and drainage system, which are probably the most important outside questions affecting a properly constituted hospital, it appears that no fault can be found in that direction. The Public Works Department has constructed a reservoir, which itself is supplied from Tai Tam, for the hospital, and several million gallons—the exact capacity of the reservoir is not to hand for the moment—will always be available. At all events, a water famine will have no terrors for the hospital authorities. As for the drainage system, that is as might be expected on the latest sanitary principles. It will be connected with the main system of Hongkong. Being on an eminence the hospital drainage does not present the same difficulty as it would if the building were on the flat; but, notwithstanding, every care has been taken to see that nothing of a deleterious nature shall rest in the soil. It is almost needless to add that electric light will be installed throughout the hospital, the illumination being furnished by the Hongkong Electric Company. It might have been thought that an extensive building like the new hospital would have provided its own light, but apparently the authorities at Whitehall thought differently and their word is law.

OTHER BUILDINGS.

It might be thought that this finished the account of the hospital, and to a certain extent it does; but there are other buildings which have to be erected not exactly along with the hospital but certainly in connection with it. There is a mortuary, which will be built rather beyond the hospital itself; a disinfecting establishment with all the latest apparatus; a room for soiled linen; a residence for the nurses and sisters, and a building for the Royal Army Medical Corps non-commissioned officers and men, besides other buildings for the staff generally. The mortuary will comprise a chamber for the bodies, a post-mortem room, and a viewing apartment. Between the last-named place and the mortuary proper there will be a glazed screen, so that in cases where infection might be possible all danger shall be obviated.

MENTION HAS BEEN MADE OF THE KITCHEN

arrangements, but it should be added that all cooking will be done by steam. What is known as a steam heating and cooking apparatus will be erected, specially brought from England. There are also to be sterilising machines, not only for the instruments in use but also for the clothing of subjects. The hospital will be heated in the cold weather by steam.

ROYAL ENGINEERS' WORK.

Telephones will radiate from the administrative block to every ward, almost to every room in the place and they will be in connection with the main system in Hongkong. Lightning conductors also will be placed in position. Here it might be mentioned, although a glance at the building would probably convey the idea, that the building is a masterpiece of engineering. It is termed stair towers. In other words, should the lifts fail to act, the various departments may be reached by the old-fashioned staircase. Practically the tale of the new hospital is ended. It has been, and will be for some months yet, a matter for the Royal Engineers in Hongkong to handle. The Colonel Commanding the Royal Engineers in the Colony is, of course, the chief of the works, assisted by a Major. Since the works began the Royal Engineers have had to meet all the demands made upon their skill and intelligence. That they have done so is evident from the state of the structure. A quarter master sergeant—Q. M. S. Bacon, who has been here since March last—has practically lived on the spot in a makeshift. Sappers, who are skilled in joinery, bricklaying, and kindred occupations, have superintended the operations of the Chinese workmen, and altogether the Royal Engineers have proved themselves to be "sound goods."

Last spring, Sir Frederick Treves was in Hongkong and he took occasion then to give his *obiter dictum* on the building. He said it was admirably planned, and so far as he could then see was likely to be admirably constructed. The site, he remarked, was excellent, and it is reported *sub rosa* of course that he thought a patient would have a remarkably good time and would be loath to leave the place, but that was a little joke. It has to be said, however, that the Engineers have improved the place, and intend still further to enhance its naturally beautiful appearance, by turning the slopes with grass and planting shrubs around. The hospital is below the mists of the morning and even during typhoon times it is free from the clinging wel of the mountains.

THE COST.

It is only necessary to add that the cost of the building, exclusive of the site, is put at \$660,000 roughly, and that the contract is in the hands of Chan Wong and Chan Loong.

TURF TOPICS.

14th inst.

Those who went to the Race Course early this morning were well repaid by enjoying the fresh breezes which followed the downpour of rain last evening. A few boys were witnessed among which were the following, with times: Mr. Cruickshank's sub. and the Hon. W. J. Gresson's sub., spotted—1 mile, 37, 1.14, 1.50.

Mr. Johnston's sub., 2 mile, 42, 1.16, 1.56.

Mr. Forrest's sub. did a good half-mile in 15.1.08 1/5; the owner appearing very pleased with the achievement. He certainly looked happy.

Mr. H. N. Mody's sub., 1 mile, 37, 1.10, 1.44.

H.E. the Governor's sub. went for three-quarters of a mile in 35.1.21, 1.36; though at the Black Pock the pony was cantering, not galloping; therefore the second quarter was made in 46.

Mr. Apcar's sub. went for a mile, the last three-quarters timed 42, 1.21, 2.01 2/5.

Cake Walk did half-a-mile in 35.1.10.

EARLY BIRD.

A cold morning ushered in the usual plying day, and sportsmen felt very glad of the early morning cup of steaming hot coffee, etc., which awaited them in the coffee room attached to the Grand Stand. The Clerk of the Course was good enough to open the grass course which, though a bit squaggy in places, was in no way dangerous to man or beast.

Johnstone and Gresson, former on Cruickshank's pony, and the latter on his pony, opened the ball by their put in a steady three-quarters of a mile in 1.50, last quarter 39, halting 1.

Intending backers should be very careful to watch the weights, as at this period of the training, and in fact all no time can ponies who are in the same class concede one another falls without feeling the worse for the concession. Johnstone's white, owner up, then went three-quarters of a mile, which took 1.51, last quarter 36. The first quarter in this instance was very slow. H.E. the Governor's Blue Dun was then sent three quarters, which he put behind him in 1.56, last quarter 34. Apcar's big dun, Geggup, and Mumford's blue chestnut, "boy" up, were then sent a nice, slow working gallop. They did the mile in 2.45, finishing together, the last quarter being 35. Mody's crack and Dorabjee's white with Alderton, and the "boy" up, respectively, then showed the spectators of what stuff they were made. They rattled off their three quarters in 1.45, last quarter 35. This must be considered quite a good gallop. Goetz's spotted, "boy" up, did his three quarters in 1.56, last quarter 38. This pony, I am afraid, will never meet the judge's eye, at least not in the van on race days. He has not a single racing point to commend, himself to one's notice. Kadoorie's sub. also went a mile, but the pace was far inferior, viz., 2.49 last quarter 38. I am afraid on race days he will be one of the "also rans." A good many of the other subs. were also galloped or rather cantered, but the times are not worth recording.

The programme has already been issued and the races are to take place on 21st, 22nd and 23rd February. There are one or two alterations in the items, the most notable of which is that the Derby is to be run on the second day and the Garrison Cup on the first day. It would be as well to remind readers that the nominations for the Derby close on the 24th inst., and the entries on the 7th January.

LARRY LYNN.

THE NAVY LEAGUE IN HONGKONG.

Following is the report to be presented at the general meeting of members and associates of the Hongkong branch of the League, to be held in the old Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 8.15 p.m.:

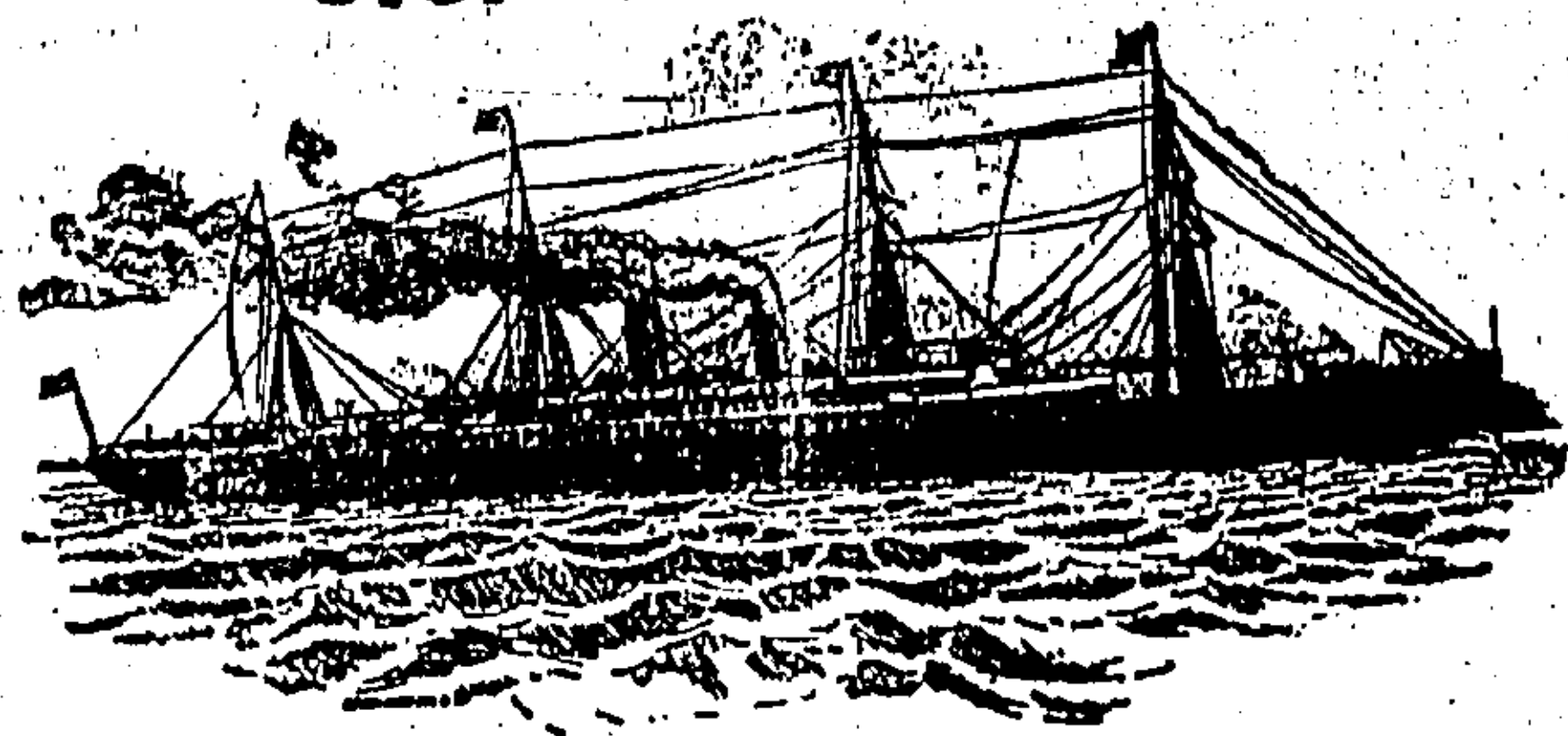
The past two years have, so far as the local branch of the Navy League has been concerned, been years of considerable interest, especially since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, but the committee have judged it wise, whilst keeping a vigilant eye upon current events, to adhere strictly to the Navy League watchword, "efficiency," and not to plunge into those thorny international questions of contraband and the rights of neutrals which have plentifully arisen during the course of the present war. The unfortunate incidents which have occurred, inculcate, however, one very useful lesson, namely, the large number of cruisers which would be necessary in time of war if our sea-borne commerce is to be adequately protected.

Your committee has, from time to time, offered gunnery prizes on behalf of this branch of the Navy League; but unfortunately the service regulations do not appear to admit of the acceptance of the offer. It is satisfactory, however, to record that a special medal is now awarded by the authorities for proficiency in gunnery and that an Admiralty return is published for general information which shows the results of the firing and the relative hitting capacity of the different ships.

In connection

Mails.

U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO., TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"MANCHURIA"	13,539 Gross Tons	FRIDAY, 23rd December, at 4 p.m.
"KOREA"	11,276 "	FRIDAY, 6th January, 1905, at Noon.
"COPTIO"	4,352 "	FRIDAY, 13th January, at Noon.
"SIBERIA"	11,284 "	TUESDAY, 24th January, at Noon.
"MONGOLIA"	13,539 "	FRIDAY, 3rd February, at Noon.
"CHINA"	5,060 "	FRIDAY, 17th February, at Noon.
"MANOUBIA"	13,539 "	TUESDAY, 28th February, at Noon.
"DORIO"	4,784 "	SATURDAY, 11th March, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 11,276 tons, Oct. 18th, 28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE P. M. Steamship "MANCHURIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., taking freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets to Europe, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

FEATURES OF THIS LINE.

The largest and steadiest and fastest passenger ships on the Pacific. Southern Route; passengers enjoy out-door throughout; deck bathing. The call at Honolulu, Oahu, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific. The only line to San Francisco, the greatest port of the Pacific.

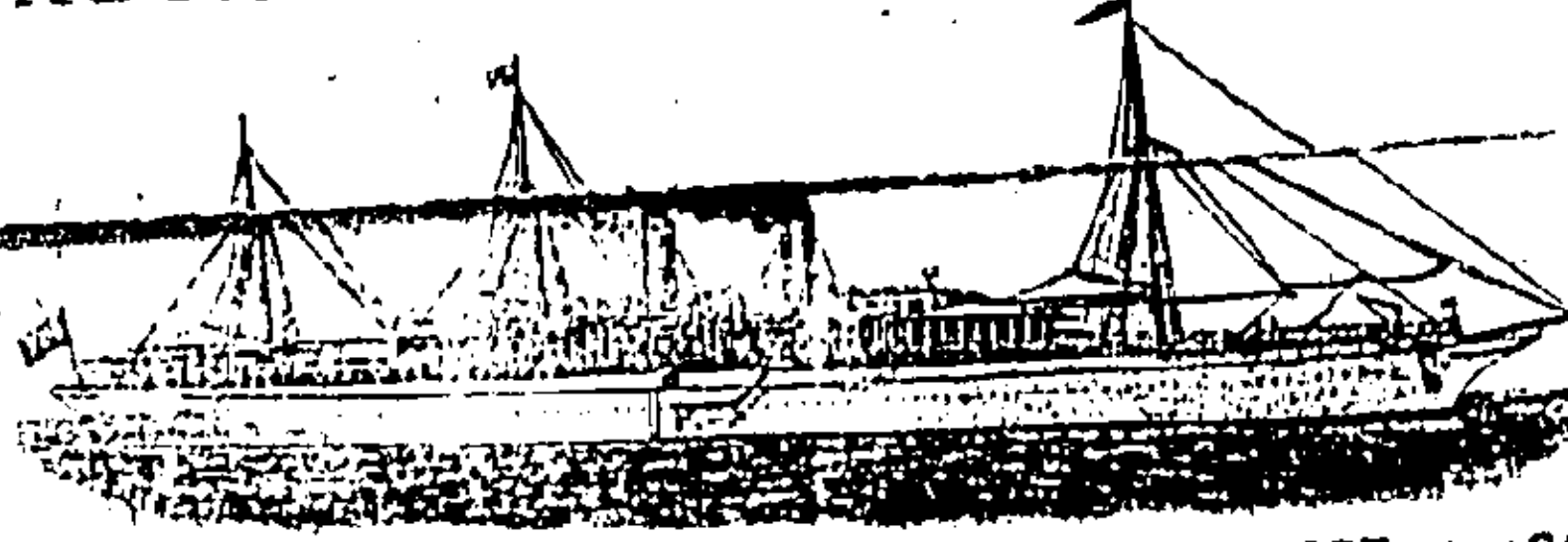
Sailings positively on schedule date.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1904.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

SAFETY. SPEED.

"EMPRESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.	PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
R.M.S. "ATHENIAN"..... 2,440 Tons.....	WEDNESDAY, 28th December.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"..... 6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 11th January, 1905.
"TARTAR"..... 4,425 "	WEDNESDAY, 25th January.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"..... 6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 8th February.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"..... 6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 15th March.
"ATHENIAN"..... 2,440 "	WEDNESDAY, 18th March.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class..... £40. Via St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate..... £40.

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPRESS" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VAN COUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Passengers Booked through to all principal ports and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,

9, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1904.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. OSTASIATISCHER FRECHTAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRAPPE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES	Freight.
SENEGAMBIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG.	21st Dec.	Freight.
ARMENIA	(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	1st January.	Freight.
Forst	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	10th January.	Freight.
C. FERD. LAEISZ	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	22nd January.	Freight.
von Hoff	(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	27th January.	Freight.
AMERICA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	7th Feb.	Freight.
SITHONIA	(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	21st Feb.	Freight.
ARCADIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	7th March.	Freight and Passengers.
ANDALUSIA	(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO.)		
Filler	HAVRE and HAMBURG.		
RHENANIA	(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO.)		

For further Particulars, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONGKONG OFFICE, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1904.

TWIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1904.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

M. H. CHAUN, D.D.S.

37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

[89]

Hongkong, 4th June, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM"	2,363 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN"	2,338 "	R. D. Thomas.
"FATSHAN"	2,250 "	W. A. Valentine.
"HANKOW"	3,073 "	C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN"	1,995 "	J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River, Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN"	1,998 tons	Captain W. E. Clarke.
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Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2.30 P.M.

Departures on Sundays at 12.30 P.M.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8.30 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN"	1,191 tons	Captain T. Hamlin.
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This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

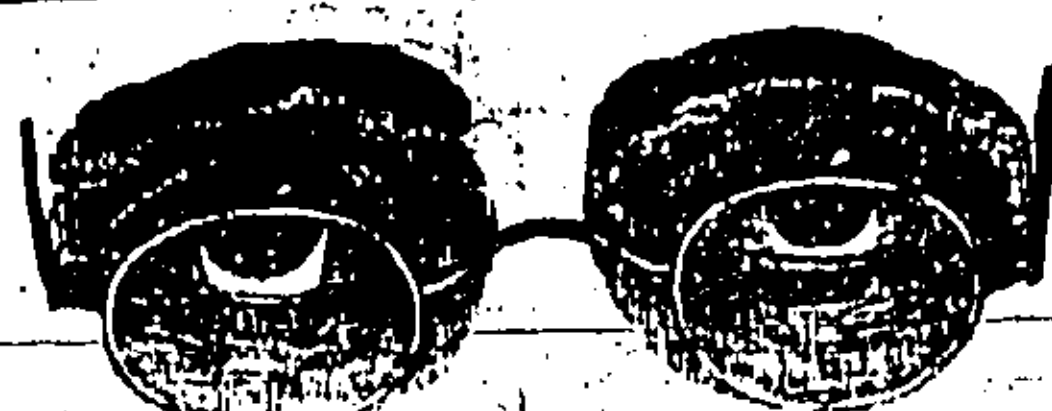
S.S. "SAINAM"	588 tons	Captain J. Wilcox.
"NANNING"	569 "	C. Butchart.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8.30 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1904.

Intimations.



IF YOU HAVE A HEADACHE, DON'T TAKE DRUGS UNTIL YOU HAVE HAD YOUR EYES TESTED, FREE OF CHARGE, AT THE OFFICE OF
N. LAZARUS,
10, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.

DEFECTIVE Vision and Eyestrain cause many Nerve Troubles, needing only proper Glasses to Correct and Cure.
Prescription lenses ground on the premises. All work guaranteed.
Sun Glasses are restful and give the effect of coolness.
Prices from \$2.00.

A. S. TUXFORD, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1904.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,

&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH

WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES

Hongkong, 15th December, 1903.

[804]

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWEL

LERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS AND FILMS.

Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES.

"OMEGA" is the best "THREE YEARS"

guarantee given to every purchaser.

40, QUEEN'S ROAD,

Watson's Building.

THE HONGKONG

STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,

41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS AND ENLA

GING AND COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS

ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1903.

[1]

MEE CHEUNG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN

Ice-House Road.

[S now in a position, in his New and Com

modious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore,

ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED

in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS AND VIEWS

a specialty.

Hongkong, 12nd September, 1903.

[784]

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,

Hongkong.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the

DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND

VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended),

every Domestic Building or part of such Building

within the WESTERN DIVISION of the CITY

OF VICTORIA occupied by members of more

than one family must be Cleaned and Lime-

washed THROUGHOUT by the owner

during the months of November and December.

M.B.—The word "Throughout" used in this

notice means that the Houses should be Lime-

washed in respect of all the Walls of each

Room and Staircase, all Cubicle Partitions, Stair

Casings and Splay Linings, all Ceilings and the

Undersides of Roofs both in Main Buildings,

Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive

of Verandahs.

The Back Yard should have its containing

Walls Limewashed up to the level of the first

floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in

good condition, however, need not be Lime-

washed but must be Cleaned.

The Western Division of the City lies to the

west of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.

THOS. A. HANMER,

Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1904. [1314]

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER

NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into

the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily

and economically cure himself without the know-

ledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH

THERAPY.

A complete revolution has been wrought in this de-

partment of medical science, whilst thousands have

been restored to health and happiness who for

years previously had been merely dragging out a

miserable existence.

THERAPY No. 1—A Sovereign

Remedy for all diseases of the urinary

organs, suppurating infections, the use of which

does irreparable harm by laying the foundation

of strictures and other serious diseases.

THERAPY No. 2—A Sovereign

Remedy for primary and secondary skin

eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the

limbs, and all those complaints which mercury

and tartaric acid are popularly but erroneously

supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the

whole system through the blood and thoroughly

eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPY No. 3—A Sovereign

Remedy for all diseases of the blood, and

all those disorders resulting from early error and

excess which the faculty so persistently ignores,

because no important cure or even relief

is afforded by the ordinary means of the three

"THERAPY" appears in British Government

Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed

to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon.

Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

Hongkong, China and Manila.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER

guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,

and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quart.)

or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIRMSSEN & CO.,

Hongkong, 10th January, 1903.

[785]

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of
entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft.
Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to
pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of
entrance, top 80.5 ft.; bottom 45.8
ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time
to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of
Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Dock-
ing and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work,
and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by
Lloyd's surveys).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of
Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable
of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge
Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be
guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that
of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 508; General, No. 376.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. I. A. B. O. (4th).

Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.

[595]

D. NOMA, TATTOOER.

60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.

Business Hours—8.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Des Vaux Road.

XMAS, 1904.

TOYS!
TOYS!
TOYS!OUR XMAS
BAZAAR
IS NOW OPEN.Every conceivable kind
of
TOY
to be had at a
REASONABLE PRICE.DOLLS!
DOLLS!
DOLLS!Finest Assortment of
DOLLS
in the Far East.GAMES!
GAMES!
GAMES!Do not fail to bring the
Children to spend
half an hour in the
Bazaarat
POWELL'SALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1904.

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December, 1904, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Causeway Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub-Registry No.	LOCALITY.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing Area in Acres, Roods, and Poles.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Causeway Bay.	178' 10" x 178' 10"	178' 10" x 178' 10"	27,000	11,118

Hongkong, 10th December, 1904. [1328]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December, 1904, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Yau-ma-tei in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub-Registry No.	LOCALITY.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing Area in Acres, Roods, and Poles.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Yau-ma-tei.	178' 10" x 178' 10"	178' 10" x 178' 10"	27,000	11,118

Hongkong, 10th December, 1904. [1329]

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from KELLY SAYCE, Esq., to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

TUESDAY, the 20th December, 1904, at 2.30 P.M., within his residence, No. 4, Robinson Road, THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Catalogues will be issued. TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 16th December, 1904. [1345]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 21st December, 1904, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 2, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ENGRAVINGS, and A QUANTITY OF BOOTS AND SHOES. Catalogues will be issued. TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 16th December, 1904. [1346]

Intimations.

WO SHUN STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the WO SHUN STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 138, Connaught Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

Should the said Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting to be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$140,000 by the creation of 900 New Shares of \$100 each."

Hongkong, 16th December, 1904. [1348]

CHRISTMAS.

WHAT BETTER GIFT THAN A SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

Showrooms—7, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 9th December, 1904. [1331]

NAVY LEAGUE.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATES of the Hongkong Branch of the Navy League will be held in the CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 19th December, 1904, at 5.15 P.M. H. E. POLLOCK, Esq., R.C., in the Chair.

ARTHUR R. LOWE,

Hon. Secretary,

Navy League, Hongkong Branch, Hongkong, 13th December, 1904. [1333]

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL BANQUET.

(Continued from page 5.)

The Earl of Donoughmore: The hospitality of the China Association is proverbial both in London and in the Far East. It is impossible for anybody in search of information, be he Member of Parliament, or be he a searcher after information or concessions, to show his nose anywhere on the China coast without his at once being offered a most magnificent banquet, and I think I cannot say more than this, that the hospitality of the Association collectively is only equalled by the hospitality of its individual members, as those of us who have had occasion to spend a short time in the Far East know only too well how great that hospitality is. You could not have chosen a more distinguished member of your Association to propose this toast, and I am sure my fellow-guests will agree with me that in the tone in which he proposed it he was kindness itself. I would only like to say one word on a purely personal matter in this connection. You are all aware of Mr. Brennan's distinguished career in the Far East, and I can only add in the strictest confidence one small detail in reference to his career which has come to my knowledge only to-night. He has, since he returned from the Far East, visited the part of Ireland in which I have the privilege to dwell, and there he has been through a ceremony which is familiarly known as kissing the Blarney stone. I would just like to make one small confession: I am here in an absolutely and entirely fraudulent position, for whilst I am privileged to be here as the guest of your committee, and am privileged to reply for the guests, I do not forget, and I never shall forget, that I have the honour of being a member of your Association. And if I did forget it, there is a small half sheet of paper that we get every now and then on the 1st of April reminding us that our subscriptions are three months in arrears. (Laughter.) And therefore, whilst it has been my privilege as a host to offer myself a most cordial welcome, I am further able to assure myself, as a guest, how much I have enjoyed myself, and at the same time to say, as a host, that I hope I will see you again, and conclude that, as a guest, I have every intention of doing so. But whilst the China Association has its social and its working side, it has a great history in the past, a history of usefulness and good works done. We all may wish that work may be long continued.

THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. William Keswick, M.P.: A very pleasant duty has been allotted to me in being asked to propose the toast of our President. I think there are few here who are unacquainted with Sir Thomas Jackson, or who do not know that his work has been great and successful. You have seen him to-night presiding over this large assembly of people mainly connected with China. Many old residents who come home, and many visitors to the country who are returning to the East, will feel with me that we could not have had a more genial and a more able president to preside over us. It is quite unnecessary for me to say more of Sir Thomas Jackson, and we can only hope that long life may be given him to complete those grand financial enterprises with which his name has been so much associated. Gentlemen, I give you the Toast of our President, Sir Thomas Jackson.

The toast we enthusiastically received. Three cheers were given, "For he's a jolly good fellow" sung, and finally more cheers and a tiger.

The Chairman: I am touched by the great kindness expressed by Mr. Keswick, and so splendidly responded to by you. I came here with considerable trepidation to-night. You know I am very modest—(laughter)—but I was consoled by the fact of a statement made by an old preacher, who said it was very easy to preach to a praying congregation. I am certain I have had a praying congregation to-night for from first to last I know you have been in entire sympathy with me. There is one thing I should like to refer to, and which I am sure must be a source of pride to every member of our Association, and that is the distinction that has been conferred upon our splendid old Secretary. (Cheers.) His work has not been of the ordinary description. I think he is about one of the most honest, manly, and straightforward men I have ever met, and I am sure we all sincerely hope he will live long to enjoy the honour that His most gracious Majesty the King has conferred upon him. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I thank you.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts in their report of yesterday's date state:—

We have again very little business to report. The market generally continues inactive and is likely to remain so until after the New Year. The Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Limited, has advertised its twentieth ordinary general meeting of shareholders for the 23rd December. Transfer books will be closed from the 20th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been negotiated at 77½ and further shares can be placed at the rate. The London quotation has risen to 770 10/16. Nationals are quiet at 83½.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have been sold at 77½. Cantons can be placed at 82½ and further sales of China Traders have been effected at 83½. Yangtze have changed hands at 81½ and North Chinas are obtainable at 71½.

Fire Insurances.—Are unchanged with sales and further buyers for Hongkong Fires at 33½ and China Fires at 30.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have declined and have been reported

at 41½. Indo-China opened firm and advanced to 51½ at which rate several parcels of shares changed hands, but the market soon weakened and business has since been done at 51½. We have heard of no transaction in China and Manila. Douglas Steamships are wanted at 33½. Star Ferries remain dull at 40 (old) and 39 (new). Shell Transports are offering at 25½.

Refineries.—China Sugars have fallen to 22½ and shares have been disposed of at this rate, closing with further buyers. Luzons have weakened and may be obtained at 17.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings are in request at 11½. Orientals have hardened and have been bought at G. 61½ ex dividend of 50 cents just paid. Rabbits continue weak at 34½.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have advanced to 217½, but shares are procurable at this price. Farnham receded to 11½. 163 at which rate business was transacted, but at the close the market has strengthened and shares can now be placed at 11½. Kowloon Wharves have sellers at 114. Hongkong Wharves are firmer and have been booked at 115 and 13½ for the old and new shares respectively. Geo. Fenwicks are in the market at 84½.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong lands are still to be had at 148. Shanghai lands have been sold at 115 and 116 and further shares are inquired for at the latter rate. Hongkong Hotels have risen and have been taken off the market at 145. Astor House Hotels have found buyers at 38. Humphreys' Estate have weakened to 17½ and are offering.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have still further improved and sales at 51½, 52½ and 53½ have taken place. All Northern Mills are unchanged. Ewos have been placed in Shanghai at 25. In their Annual Report, the General Managers state that at the opening of the Financial Year in November, 1903, Cotton could be bought on reasonable terms, but it gradually advanced in price up to April, 1904, from which date the higher level established was maintained until August last, supported chiefly by heavy demand for Export caused by the shortage in the American Crop. Notwithstanding this, the Mill production was sold at a profit for the first six months when, owing to the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and Russia, our Northern outlets were practically closed to us, and with accumulating stocks and interest thereon, profits disappeared. The statement of accounts to 31st October, 1904, shows a balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account of 12,847, which it is proposed to carry forward. The Ninth Yearly Meeting of the Company will be held in Shanghai on the 23rd instant, transfer books closing on the 16th idem.

Cigar Companies.—Sales of Sumatras are reported at 11½.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have been sold at 30. A. S. Watsons have changed ownership at 12½ and more shares are offering at the price. China Borneos have been done at 13½ and 13½ and close with further inquiries at the latter figure. Hall and Holt are to be bought in Shanghai at 38. Steam Laundries have been fixed at 5½; the old (new issue) have been fixed at 7. William Powells are steady at 12. William Powells are in demand at 12 after sales at the rate. Tramways are offering at 12½. The following is an extract of the Company's Report and Statement of Accounts for the twelve months ending 30th November, 1904:—The net profits (including balance brought forward from last account) amount to \$50,523.49, and it is proposed to pay a dividend of 15 per share, write \$4,337.17 off stations and shelters, transfer \$20,000 to Reserve Fund and carry forward \$2,796.28. Steam Waterboats have been dealt in at 20. Langkats are rather firmer and have changed hands at 11½. 28½ ex the final dividend of 11½ paid in Shanghai yesterday.

YARN MARKET.

In their report, dated 16th instant, Messrs. Cawajee, Pallanjee & Co. write:—Since the issue of our last circular dated the 2nd instant, our Yarn Market during the earlier part of the fortnight under review, showed signs of weakness and prices dropped from fifty cents to a dollar per bale, and a very small business was reported only for actual requirements; later, the telegraphic advices of a heavy fall in the prices of Raw Cotton in America, coupled with a weak market in Bombay, and a steady rise in the rates of Exchange made importers hasty sellers and accepted the prices which were about 2½ to 3½ below the last Mail's quotations, and even at this decline in rates the Chinese dealers are not purchasing freely only in the hope of a further decline in the near future if the rates of Exchange further improves. Sales of only four chops are reported in No. 202, at a decline of 2½ to 3½ per bale, and even at this decline this count is difficult to sell. No. 165, are not inquired for, only one thread was sold at a decline of 2½. A moderate business was reported in No. 122, at a concession of 2½ to 3½ per bale. Prices of No. 102, also show a decline of 2½ to 3½ per bale with a limited business passing. Only one thread of No. 8, changed hands at current rate. No sales are reported in No. 62. The market closes weak. Sales during the past fortnight comprise of about 100 bales of No. 82, 1,700 bales of No. 102, 325 bales of No. 122, 30 bales of No. 165, and 250 bales of No. 202, in all about 2,425 bales. Arrivals during the fortnight per steamers Bengal, Kumsang, Capri and Arratoon Ahar of about 10,000 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 18,000 bales.

Local Yarn.—Sales are reported of about 500 bales of No. 202, at 11½ per bale. Japanese Yarn.—About 500 bales of No. 202, changed hands at 14½ to 15½ per bale. Exchange.—We quote to-day on India at 14½ per cent. London at 11½ d. = 4.

FORTNIGHTLY MARKET REPORT.

Cotton, Indian.—Ruled rather quiet. The heavy fall in the American cotton had the effect of weakening prices, and sales are reported of about 200 bales at 42½ to 43½ per picul.

The unsold stock is estimated at about 2,100 bales.

Cotton, Chinese.—Nothing doing. Stock about 400 bales. Opium, Malwa.—The mutual understanding between the Chinese merchants and the Opium Farmer induced business, and sales are reported of new 30 chests at \$1,070 to \$1,080—Old 30 chests at \$1,130 to \$1,140—and Oldest 5 chests at \$1,260—in all about 55 chests. The unsold stock is about 725 chests.

Opium, Bengal.—Ruled firm and sales are reported of Palma about 530 chests at \$1,125 to \$1,130—Benares about 150 chests at \$1,090 to \$1,100. The unsold stock is about 1,100 chests. Opium, Persian.—Sales about 30 chests at \$870. The stock is about 2,050 chests.

Yarn, Indian.—The heavy drop in the rates of American cotton, and subsequent weak market at Bombay and Shanghai coupled with a rise in the rate of exchange, made importers hasty sellers, and prices gave way 1½ to 2½ per bale. Sales of about 2,400 bales are reported. The unsold stock is about 18,000 bales.

Yarn, Local.—Sales of about 500 bales of No. 102, at 11½ per bale.

Yarn, Japanese.—Sales of about 500 bales of No. 202, at 14½ to 15½ per bale.

Miscellaneous Quotations:—

Cassia	14 to 15
Borax	16 to 17
Sandalwood	26 to 28
Wax	31 to 35
Glue	25
Cloves	21 to 40
Saltetre	11
Ivory	400 to 750
Vermilion	75 to 80
Sugarcandy	13½

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	111½
Do. Demand	111 3/16
Do. 4 months' sight	111½
France—Bank T.T.	242
America—Bank T.T.	42½
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.96
India T.T.	143½
Do. demand	143½
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	714
Japan—Bank T.T.	944
Singapore—Bank T.T.	Nominal
Batavia—Bank T.T.	116
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C	111½
6 months' sight L/C	111½
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	47½
4 months' sight do.	48½
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	111½
1 months' sight France	2.46
6 months' sight do.	2.47½
4 months' sight Germany	2.00½
Bar Silver	28 1/16
Bank of England rate	2 3/4

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—	
Malwa New	@ 1,050/1,080
Old	@ 1,120/1,140
Older	@ 1,160/1,200
Oldest	@ 1,220/1,260
Palma New	@ 1,150
Benares New	@ 1,110
Benares (Old)	@ 850/900

Intimations.

THIS DWARF RAZOR has superseded the old fashioned clumsy Razor and by its use Shaving becomes a pleasure. It is manufactured in Sheffield, England, from a special amalgam of steel, which makes it impossible, and in consequence it endures the largest sale of any Razor in the World. Thousands of Testimonials testify that the little "MAB" is the finest shaving implement ever produced.

To be obtained from THE MUTUAL STORES, WATKINS, LIMITED, and all first-class stores in the Colony.

Sole Agents for Far East, HOWARD & CO., 29, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong. Agents wanted in every port.

For particulars and terms, apply to—

HOWARD & CO., Hongkong, 14th November, 1904. [1259]

ESPECIAL OLD TOM GIN.

Marshall and Elvy's

To be obtained from THE MUTUAL STORES, WATKINS, LIMITED, and all first-class stores in the Colony.

Sole Agents for Far East, HOWARD & CO., 29, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong. Agents wanted in every port.

For particulars and terms, apply to—

HOWARD & CO., Hongkong, 14th November, 1904. [1259]

Fatinette.

DOUBLY DISTILLED AND OF MATURED AGE.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM—

THE MUTUAL STORES, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, 11th May, 1904. [68]

JUST OPENED.

ANOTHER parcel of Messrs. RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS' XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS of the most elaborate and fancy designs.

Inspection is Earnestly Solicited.

H. RUTTONJEE, No. 5, d'Aguilar Street, or 37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1904. [72]

Intimations.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as "this concerning some medicine or other." If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money. Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people, explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. It is precisely what it is said to be, and has won the confidence of the public on that basis. You may resort to it with a faith and hope that arise from the history of what it has done for others. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

THE HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company in Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1904, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1904.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 14th December, 1904. [1342]

LOST.

ON Saturday night (10th) a PEARL AND CRYSTAL NECKLET OF SILVER CHAIN—FINDERS WILL BE REWARDED by bringing it to PAGODA BUNGALOW, Kowloon. Hongkong, 13th December, 1904. [1339]

THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

Barretto & Co., General Agents, Hongkong. PORT WINE. Direct shipment from the COMPANHIA AGRICOLA E COMMERCIAL DOS VINHOS DO PORTO, (Successors to DONNA ANTONIA A. FERREIRA). Monopoly for China of THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

Per Case of 12 Dozen.

Dry No. 1 Selected Old Port \$50.00
Quinta do Porto " " 35.00
Dry No. 3 " " 30.00
Quinta da Granja " " 25.00
Tawny, 1887, Vintage " " 15.00
Tawny, (White Label) " " 14.00
Medium Tawny, (Brown Label) " " 13.00
White Tawny, (White Label) " " 12.00
Full Wine, (Brown Label) " " 11.00
White Tawny, (Brown Label) " " 10.50
Light Tawny, (Brown Label) " " 10.00

FRENCH CLARETS.

St. George 4.00 5.00
Cru-Wynbron 4.50 5.50
Cotes 5.00 6.00
Montferrand 5.50 6.50
Medoc 6.00 7.00
St. Emilion 6.00 7.00
St. Estephe 6.50 7.50
St. Julien 7.00 8.00
St. Estephe Superior 9.00 10.00
Chateau Margaux 9.00 10.00
Chateau Latour 9.00 10.00
Chateau Lafite 10.00 11.00
Chateau Larose 10.50 11.50

BURGUNDIES.

Volnay vin 1893... 14.00 15.00
Moulin a Vent vin 1893... 14.50 15.50
Macon vin 1890... 17.00 18.00
Nuits vin 1893... 17.50 18.50
Meusigny vin 1893... 18.50 19.50
Corton vin 1893... 18.50 19.50
Chablis vin 1893... 19.00 20.00
Beaune vin 1893... 19.00 20.00
Pommard vin 1899... 20.00 21.00
Red Burgundy... 30.00 32.00
Chamberlain vin 1890... 30.00 32.00
Romance vin 1893... 40.00 45.00

Per Case of 12 Dozen.

Barretto & Co., Agents, Nos. 22 & 24, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 19th October, 1904

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS
EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

WATSON'S

BALSAM

OF

ANISEED

is not a cure all, but

IT DOES CURE

A COUGH,

and that right speedily.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1904.

DO YOU

DO YOU

NOT

KNOW

THAT

A

DOLLAR

(\$1)

SAVED

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DOLLAR

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YOU
WILL
SAVE
MANY
A
DOLLAR
IN
DEALING
WITH
US.

GREGOR & Co.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

First Floor.

(Opposite Post Office)

Hongkong, 17th December, 1904.

NOTICE
All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Hoe Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1904.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

We are not surprised to find that the Manila Government has at length grown tired of supporting worthless members of the community, and learn with considerable pleasure that thirteen of these shiftless characters have recently been deported on the *Sherman*. Fortunately, they are not being brought over to Hongkong as would doubtless have been the case had the Shanghai magistrates been dealing with the beachcomber in the Northern Settlement. These men have been sent out of the Orient, and we trust will never again re-enter it. Hongkong has its own little select company of unemployed foreigners without having to search further afield for recruits, and although the House of Detention lost several of its inmates yesterday morning in consequence of criminal proceedings against half a dozen of the band, there is little doubt that the vagrants' quarters will soon be re-occupied. It has been recognised for a long time past that something must be done; and that is where the difficulty seems to have arisen. We are just as unprovided as ever with any comprehensive scheme for dealing with these men which should be of use to the public as well as for those for whom it would be designed. The poor, of course, we have always with us, but the difficulty of relief is that of isolating the deserving from the undeserving cases. The workless from habit and choice should be left, and the honest and industrious victims of hard times should be assisted. When sheer lack of employment confronts a large body of men it is not the time to be too pedantic about the choice of a remedy. The problem is to find work of such a character as will justify a living wage to the performer, and at the same time will not represent useless expenditure on the part of its provider. The House of Detention was a temporary shelter for deserving cases—that is, of course, provided vagrancy is not being treated there on an equality with crime, and facts recently brought to light in our columns show that existing conditions are not all that could be desired—but as a home for this type of vagrant may be largely accounted for by the comparative comforts which are provided in this institution, and no matter how criminally negligent a man may have been at his work, nor how much he may have squandered in drink or debauchery, he needs but to give up work, refuse to do any more, and then go to the House of Detention. The shelter of that institution is his right; he is destitute, and if he is willing to become an inmate he can do so at once. He should either be kept there and given work for which there is some remuneration, or should be sent out of the Colony on his promising not to return. The deserving cases should be kept distinct from the undeserving, and the unfortunate be assisted in every way possible in getting the employment he is best qualified to perform.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A fatal case of plague has been notified from Stanley.

The Lilliputians return next week, and on Saturday open another season with *The Ball of New York*. Seats can be booked at Robinsons.

AN examination of candidates for certificates of competency as licensed pilots will be held at the Harbour Office, at 10.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 22nd instant.

FOR want of bids above the upset prices the six lots of leasehold property, advertised to be sold by Messrs. Hughes and Hough, yesterday, at Yaumati, were withdrawn, and the sale postponed *sine die*.

MESSRS. Calbeck, MacGregor & Co., wine and spirit merchants of Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai have sent us their new calendar which is a large and beautiful reproduction of Stanley Cock's picture, "The Connoisseurs" which will doubtless adorn many walls during the coming year. Accompanying it is a leather pocket wallet somewhat similar to that issued by the firm last winter. From the proprietors of the King Edward Hotel we have received a wall calendar with views of the exterior and interior of the building.

NOTICE
During October there were 495 deaths registered in Hongkong. Of this number there were 19 among the European and foreign community, 16 being among civilians, two in the Army and one in the Navy.

THE New Territory Land Appeal case which has occupied the attention of both of His Majesty's Judges all the week, has been adjourned until Thursday, the 22nd instant. In the event of the Criminal Sessions not being concluded, the matter will stand adjourned till the following day.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the ordinance to amend the Wild Birds and Game Preservation Ordinance, 1815, and the ordinance for enabling the Tung Wah Hospital to acquire, hold, mortgage and sell land and hereditaments in the Colony of Hongkong.

Mr. Edwin Mackintosh, of 77, Lancaster Gate, W., and of Ickleford Manor, Hitchin, Herts, of the firms of John Swire and Sons and Butterfield and Swire, of 8, Billiter square, E.C., and of Hongkong, China, and Japan, merchants and shipowners, who died on Aug. 11 last, left estate of the gross value of £259,359, the net personally being sworn at £257,154.

Mr. Hazeland this morning fined Leung Tung, a self-styled doctor, \$15 for unlawfully administering injection of morphine to his "patients." The full penalty as provided by the Ordinance for this offence is \$50, but as this was the first of the kind that has come up before the Court for some years, His Worship dealt leniently with the culprit. It came out in evidence that to satisfy the appetite of a confirmed opium smoker, it costs 30 cents a day, while for three cents he can get an injection of morphine which satisfies him for 24 hours!

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS OF HONGKONG.

ANNUAL BALL.

The annual ball given by the members of the above flourishing Institution took place at the City Hall last night and turned out to be, as was generally anticipated, a most enjoyable and pleasurable affair. In the first place just sufficient guests had been invited to render dancing a real pleasure in place of the usual crush, and the merry makers got through the programme in really capital style. Not a great deal of time or effort had been expended in the way of decorations, but just enough to make the place cheery and completely comfortable. The entrance was pleasingly decorated with flowers and foliage, at the head of the staircase being displayed the Institution's coat of arms—a Phoenix rising from its own ashes, and underneath the watchword, "Ubique." Dancing was carried on in both the St. George's Hall and the St. Andrew's Hall, both of which were decorated with flags, bunting and plants, all tastefully and artistically arranged. The general details were carried out in perfect style, and reflected the highest credit upon the various committees, which were constituted as follows:—Sub-Committee: Messrs. Logan, Banks, and Manager. Supper Committee: Messrs. Logan, Banks, Wilks, Robertson, Ramsay, and Richardson. Dancing Committee: Messrs. Lam-bert, Murphy, and Focken. Decoration Committee: Messrs. Richardson, Bridger, Macdonald, Ramsay, and Mumford. Invitation Committee: Messrs. Focken, Ramsay, and Mumford. The members of the Committees were tricoloured rosettes, with a silver badge of the letters "I.E. and S." The stewards, were Messrs. A. G. Gordon, D. Harvie, W. S. Bailey, W. G. Waterburn, A. Milroy, James Macdonald, F. McRobbie, J. McCubbin, J. Parkes, T. Skinner, P. Simlock, C. Templeman, and James Wilson.

Dancing commenced shortly after nine o'clock and was sustained with considerable animation until well after midnight. The programme which, by the way, was supplemented by a number of extras, was as under:

Lancers	San Toy
Waltz	La Serenata
Caledonians	1st Set
Barn Dance	Honey-suckle & Bee
Waltz	L'Etoile Polaire
Eightsome Reel	The Duet among the Tailors
Waltz	La Svengali
Lancers	The Country Girl
Two Steps	Mosquito's Parade
Waltz	Sobre las Olas
Caledonians	2nd Set
Barn Dance	Uncle Tom's
Lancers	The Geisha
Waltz	Mondnacht am Rhein
Eightsome Reel	Fairy Dance
Sir Roger de Coverley	

Supper was served in the old Chamber of Commerce Room and was a very happy affair. We understand that there were not less than 250 dancing couples present. The proceedings terminated in the small hours, and all present agreed that the Institution's dance of 1904 was a distinct advance on the many agreeable and successful functions promoted by the Hongkong Engineers in the past.

VOLUNTEER MANOEUVRES.

This afternoon the Hongkong Mounted Volunteers, and the Engineer company of the Hongkong Volunteers paraded in front of the City Hall, at half-past two, and marched up to the hills West of the Peak for their first combined skirmishing manoeuvres. They are expected to return about six o'clock this evening, and will probably be dismissed at the same place. As they left a large number of civilian friends gave them hearty cheers by way of a send off on their leaving "for the night."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

CHEAP SPIRITS IN HONGKONG.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.'"
DEAR SIR,—We have read with great interest the report of Prof. Thorpe, F.R.S., on the examination of some cheap spirits purchased in Hongkong and sent home for analysis, as laid before the Legislative Council by the Colonial Secretary.

As newcomers to Hongkong, we would not have taken the liberty of putting our name to the fore on this moot question, had some other of the more important wine and spirit firms of Hongkong taken up the cudgels in defence of pure and wholesome spirits as sold by them, against the importation of cheap brandy and whisky which flood this market and unfortunately every other market in the East.

It is a well known fact that the spirit used to concoct these so-called brandies and whiskies which, according to Prof. Thorpe's report, cannot be considered injurious, is distilled generally from all sorts of rubbish, such as damaged rice, sweepings of holds, damaged potatoes, and even from sawdust, leaving alone instances in which it has been distilled from rags. The price of spirits distilled from better articles such as the remnants of beet-root after sugar has been extracted, and molasses, being considerably higher, prevents it being used for the purpose for which that distilled from cheaper material comes so handy.

Prof. Thorpe points out that the "silent" spirit used in the making of these "cheap spirits" is highly rectified, thus implying that the high rectification does away with certain impurities. We are all aware that distillation and rectification have this effect, but when the spirit distilled and rectified is made from noxious articles, pure as it may become through the process, we would maintain that it has as much right to be called a wholesome drink, as the man in the moon has a right to be called a teetotaler, as one could make as easily out of it varnish, scent, hair-wash and what not!

With regard to the question of distillation doing away with impurities to a certain extent only, we would quote the instance of the peculiar smoky flavour of certain Scotch whiskies which is imparted to the distilled spirit by the drying process the grain undergoes after germination had been killed, and before the actual distillation takes place. If distillation fails to remove it, and, as in this instance, it does not do away with a certain characteristic of the material distilled, is it not more than probable that in distillation of materials which would otherwise go to the rubbish heap, some of the impurities may equally remain?

Several months ago, a publican in London was prosecuted at the Islington Police Court for selling a brandy, under a brandy label, which was not brandy at all, but an admixture of French spirit and silent spirits of sorts. The London papers at the time gave great prominence to the query: "What is brandy?" and the magistrate in giving judgment in the case ruled that "brandy is a distillation from fermented materials of impurities which constitute the quality of the beverage," and after the question of distillation to which Prof. Thorpe refers as spirits distilled by patent or pot still had been carefully gone through, he had no option but to fine the publican as he was imposing on the public by selling as brandy an article which was not so.

Prof. Thorpe states that the total percentage of fusel oil impurities, and more especially the proportion of furofural and aldehydes are present in the samples analyzed by him at the request of the Hongkong Government, in smaller quantity than generally found in Irish and Scotch whiskies of high commercial quality distilled through patent stills. Although it may sound paradoxical, still it may be that the smaller percentage of these bye-products, dangerous only when drunk pure or in spirits containing large quantities of them, is exactly what makes the silent spirit so often referred to distilled through patent stills, unwholesome.

In the annals of magisterial inquiry there is not a test case for whisky as the one above referred to at Islington for brandy. The two spirits are very much alike in many respects, so that for the sake of argument one will prove as useful as the other. Genuine old brandy especially is very often used in medicine in cases of extreme prostration owing to its action on the heart. And still, of all spirits, genuine old brandy is the one that contains the largest percentage of impurities such as furofural and aldehydes. Genuine old whisky is equally used in many instances by the Medical profession, and whisky contains also fusel oil, and other impurities. Has any one ever heard of any Doctor ordering silent spirit doctored with caramel or aniline dye, in cases where real brandy or whisky is indicated? And why should they not do so if these concoctions are made out to be not only harmless, but, to contain less injurious ingredients than the genuine spirits? We leave the decision to your sound judgment, but we would suggest that to us it appears that the impurities absent from the spirit Prof. Thorpe defends are exactly those that constitute the wholesomeness of the genuine description of spirits, and that it is stretching a point too far to say that the adulterated or better imitated article, which does not any more contain any of the ingredients that characterize the genuine product is as wholesome.

As a sequel to the Islington Magistrate's judgment, the London Wine and Spirit Association took the matter up, and proposed, in order to safeguard the trade in honest spirits, that publicans should be compelled to affix a label to all bottles of adulterated or imitated spirit reading: "This is mixed brandy, not guaranteed to be distilled entirely from grapes;" and to have a notice exhibited in the public house reading: "The cheaper brandies sold at this establishment consist of foreign grape brandy mixed with other rectified spirit. Pure grape brandy may be had on application."

Why should not something of the kind be adopted in Hongkong?

One does not like to pit one's opinion in direct defiance of that of such a luminary as Prof. Thorpe, still, opinions are free, and we doubt very much whether the use of spirits which of brandy and whisky have only the name, can be as innocuous as the conclusions of the Colonial Secretary tend to prove. We know of many instances in which, especially with Semitic races, drunkenness caused by cheap spirits has developed during the state of intoxication into accessions of homicidal mania. We know that alcoholism, the curse of the present generation, is due chiefly in France to the absorption of impure spirits drunk as absinthe and *petits verres*. Alcoholism was not so prominent as it is now when the masses drank wholesome spirits. We know that the German Government was at one time contemplating a law forbidding the exportation of Hamburg made spirits to the German Colonies. Why, if they are so harmless as they want to make them out to be? One of your contemporaries publishes the information that a large number of deaths and cases of blindness have been caused of late in the United States by the consumption and employment of wood alcohol. This alcohol is used very extensively, and statistics show that it has actually caused some 200 deaths. Where do the harmless properties come in?

If the authorities are satisfied with Prof. Thorpe's opinion and they have shelved the matter, we venture to hope, it will be in a shelve soon overhauled. Let in the meantime our soldiers and sailors absorb as much as they want of these cheap spirits provided for their special pleasure by inordinately greedy bar-keepers, and let them, under a paternal Government who ought to have the interests of the people at heart, look after themselves. But if Government want really to consider their good, let them do something in the way suggested by the Wine and Spirit Association at home. It will not do away with the evil altogether, but we doubt very much whether when the public knows what is placed before them as brandy and whisky at cheap rates, it will not by itself give the preference to brandy and whisky which are what they should be, and not a deleterious imitation.

We refer above to the inordinate greed of some bar-keepers and as to the profits which accrue from retailing such cheap spirits, we would point out that certain Hamburg firms offer constantly brandy and whisky made in Germany at four shillings and sixpence a case delivered at any port in the East served by regular lines of navigation. Considering that the freight amounts to at least one shilling and three pence, that the case and bottling, at a very low estimate, cost two shillings and three pence, we leave to the public to judge how wholesome may be the contents of the bottles at a penny each! And still, such stuff is retained in Hongkong at 15 cents a glass, or something like one dollar and fifty cents per bottle!—Yours faithfully,

GREGOR & CO.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1904.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

TO BE STRUCK OFF REGISTER.

Mr. Arathoon Seth, the Registrar of Companies, has given notice that, at the expiration of three months from the 14th inst., the following Companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the companies will be dissolved, viz.—The China Ginger Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the Ramie Fibre Co., Ltd., the Wei-hai-wei Mining Syndicate, Ltd., the Hongkong Marine, Ltd., the Stoneley Gold Prospecting Co., Ltd., the Hongkong Building Materials Co., Ltd., and the Heung Sing Steam-boat Co., Ltd.

A DEAL IN HORSE-SHOES.

ACTION AGAINST MESSRS. JEBSEN & CO.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before His Honour, Mr. Justice T. Sercombe Smith, Ng Ham Cheong, representing a local firm of general merchants, sued Messrs. Jebesen and Co., for breach of contract.

Mr. H. W. Bailey appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. W. Looker (Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) defended.

Mr. Bailey said the claim was originally for \$1,267.57, but it had been reduced to \$1,000 in order to bring it within the jurisdiction of that Court. On September 19th, the plaintiff entered into a contract with the defendants for the supply of fifty tons of Hamburg horse-shoes, at \$2.86 per picul. These horse-shoes were actually in the defendant's possession at the time, but a contract was made and the shoes were to be supplied within one month of the date thereof. The plaintiff mentioned to the broker arranging the contract, that the horse-shoes were for shipment. A few days later, the plaintiff through his agent at Newchwang, sold the horse-shoes at three taels, eight mace per picul, and subsequently plaintiff heard that the shoes had been sold by the defendants to a third party. Plaintiff wrote to the defendants asking for the delivery of the shoes, but the defendants replied that they could not do so, as the people from whom the defendants purchased in Europe, had not delivered them. That was at the end of October or the beginning of November, well after the month had expired.

Evidence was then led, Mr. Bailey submitted a letter to the effect that a sub-contract was made. He did not produce the contract as he understood the defendant's solicitor admitted the letter.

Mr. Looker admitted the letter, but not the legal import of it.

Mr. Bailey explained that on the understanding that the letter was admitted, he did not go to the expense of sending to Newchwang for witness, but he could do so, if given an opportunity.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reprints.)

The Russian Baltic Fleet.

LONDON, 15th December.
Admiral Rozhdestvenski's squadron arrived at Angora-Pequena on the 11th instant and is reported to be coaling from colliers. Reuter's correspondent at Aden wires that Admiral Falkersham's squadron is still at Jibuti awaiting the arrival of Admiral Btrowski's supplementary fleet.

LATER.

Admiral Falkersham's squadron has quit Jibuti waters.

Liberal Reform in Russia.

The growth of the Liberal movement in Russia is daily becoming more manifest and the newspapers are outspokenly advocating far-reaching reforms, which meetings of the students and the educated classes are emphatically demanding.

TURF TOPICS.

The following notes are taken from contributions sent in by "Early Bird" and "Larry Lynx."

A lovely morning greeted early risers and an interesting time was spent at the rails. The grass course was opened to-day and was found to be in a splendid condition. One cannot give much criticism of the performances of the representatives of the various stables so early in the season, but the few remarks beneath should be of interest. Some of trainers have evidently decided that their charges are too forward and have so restricted them to trotting work only.

Grafton, *Sylph* and Mr. Mackie's sub went for a mile in 37, 1.14, 1.49, 2.27. The latter was all out at the finish.

Messrs. Cruickshank and Gresson's subs were put to a half-mile, and covered the distance in 39, 1.14.

Mr. J. R. M. Smith's sub did a similar gallop in 37, 1.14.

Mr. Humphrey's sub was put to a mile.

Time 39, 1.19, 1.58, 2.33.

Mr. Forrest's sub made the three-quarters in 40, 1.17, 1.51. This is a pony well worth watching for the Valley Stakes.

Messrs. Apar's dun, and Mumford's chestnut then did a strong canter for a mile, the last half in 38, 1.12.

H.E. the Governor's blue dun, Johnstone up, was given the mile, and made the following times in a canter: 44, 1.27, 2.07, 2.43.

The best performance of the morning was against the rattling gallop of Mr. Donahue's sub. He did three quarters of a mile in 1.44, last quarter 37. Several good judges already look upon this pony as the future German Cup winner. He certainly has a beautiful stride and style of moving, and seems to be always galloping well within his compass.

Considerable interest was centered in Mr. Gresson's, *Dachau*, a bay, the best one, a dark grey, doing the distance in 34, 1.07.

Mr. White's sub, *Cakewalk*, was given 1 1/2 mile, and did the distance in 38, 1.15, 1.53, 2.30, 3.07. He moved in good style, but is apt to climb a little.

Mr. Wrebel's sub went a mile. Time: 40, 1.22, 2.03, 2.39.

Mr. Ede's sub, *Gegg* up, went the 1/2 mile in 39, 1.28, 1.53, and pulled double the whole way.

Dr. Jordan's sub went for half a mile, the last quarter only being timed, viz.: 33.

Mr. Goe's spotted is slowly, but surely, improving. He went a mile, in sweaters, 2.45 last quarter 37.

Mr. Kadoorie's sub also went a like distance in 2.49, last quarter 37.

Banks' sub exhibited himself in a dangerous manner by his vagaries on the course, taking a turn, now right and now left, according as his pranks dictated his course rather than the will of his jock. When near the gate he makes a straight rush for it, and one has to keep a sharp eye on him.

THE CHILDREN'S LEAGUE BAZAAR.

Mrs. May, the President of the Ministering Children's League, requests us to state that the proceeds of the Bazaar recently held by the League have been distributed amongst the following charities:—

Victoria Home and Orphanage	\$ 435.00
Blindenheim (Kowloon)	425.00
Miss Johnstone's Baxter Mission	150.00
French Convent	100.00
Italian Convent	100.00
Diocesan Girls' School	50.00
Total	\$1,200.00

The Board of Trade has issued the finding of the Naval Court, held at Shanghai on August 22-23, to inquire into the circumstances attending the sinking of the British steamer *Hipsang*, near Port Arthur, by a Russian torpedo boat destroyer on July 16. This finding is, of course, already known. It is hoped the claim for the vessel and indemnity has now been made.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

American (*Manchuria*) 18th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 20th inst.
German (*Prinz Bismarck*) 20th inst.
German (*Roon*) 22nd inst., daylight.
Indian (*Laksing*) 26th inst.
American (*Coptic*) 26th inst.
Australian (*Taiwan*) 28th inst.

The Silk ex C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of India* arrived at New York on 16th inst.

The C. & M. Co.'s s.s. *Zaffre* left Manila today, at 11 a.m., and is due here on Monday, at 3.30 p.m.

The O. S. S. Co. & C. M. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Diomed* left Shanghai at noon the 15th inst., via Amoy and may be expected to arrive here daylight on 19th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Roon* carrying the German Mails, with dates from Berlin of the 22nd ult., left Singapore on Saturday at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on 22nd inst., at daylight.

THE FESTIVE SEASON.

SANTA CLAUS AGAIN ON DUTY.

HONGKONG STORES.

The fact that Christmas is almost upon us is once again made apparent by the unwonted gaiety of the shops, which display all those articles that appeal to the generous-hearted at the festive season. The windows show that Santa Claus is about to start on his periodical rounds, and the only question which has to be considered by young and old alike, is not what they wish to give or receive in the way of gifts, but what they should exclude. The wealth of choice open to the buyer is really the most remarkable feature of the displays. Unfortunately this notice cannot embody all of the stores we should like to include in one article, so the remainder must of necessity be held over until Monday.

WATSON & CO.

Messrs. A.S. Watson & Co., Ltd., at Alexandra Buildings, have a very fine display of specialties for the season, particularly in the way of confectionery imported from the leading London and Parisian houses. Chocolates and tiffin in great variety and arranged in fancy boxes, should find a ready market, while Tom Smith's crackers are sure to go off with a snap. In the way of perfumery and toilet accessories Watson & Co. have some exceedingly catchy lines, and one feature of the perfumery is the handsome and tasteful fashion of the bottles, while the cases are also worthy of remark. At this time of the year, when there is a demand for wines of every description, connoisseurs might be well advised by this firm. The Christmas cases, containing claret, port, sherry, burgundy, and whisky, are sold at very reasonable rates, and they are put up in cases to suit all pockets. With regard to smokers' requisites, an attractive display is made, and the votary of the weed will find himself in perplexity as to which of the many articles he prefers amid the plethora on view. A line might also be added with reference to the fancy stationery sold at this establishment. After all, a gift which takes this form is always welcome, and those who are harassed by the worry of selecting presents for their friends and doubtful on the subject of different tastes might do much worse than hit upon the safe plan of adopting stationery as a propitiatory offering. The window display at Watson & Co.'s is worthy of remark, and it certainly reflects credit on the designer. Altogether the Christmas show at the establishment is fully up to those of past years.

KRUSE AND CO.

The appearance of Messrs. Kruse & Co.'s premises is practically a lesson in the art of interior decoration. The collection of real bronzes, plaques and statuary is one of the finest in the East, and is certainly ahead of anything in the same line in Hongkong. Some of the most beautiful pieces will command attention by the artistically inclined, and should meet with a ready sale. An elaborate stock of electro plated goods, Dresden ware, and similar articles is so varied that the visitor finds himself faced with an *embarras de richesse*. Toys of every size, shape and character, doll, to please the girls, and mechanical toys for the boys, are quite as good as anything seen in the city. Messrs. Kruse & Co., in fact, cater for all purses and thoroughly deserve the wide patronage which they receive.

WM. POWELL LTD.

At Powell, Ltd., there is, as usual, an amazing stock of goods specially imported for the Christmas trade. The bazaar, which is one of the special features of the establishment, is replete in the articles calculated to charm the nimble copper from the pocket of a modern Scrooge. Indeed, the show is probably the best of many excellent bazaars which have been arranged by Powell's management. The profusion of articles to please the little ones is wonderfully varied this year, and it is no vain boast made by the firm when they say that they have every conceivable kind of toy in stock, and all at a reasonable price. Some of the round games that have been invented this season are well-fitted for passing a pleasant hour. Of course the struggle in the north is responsible for a great variety of war games, one of which is of a rather curious character. It represents the trans-Siberian railway and the game is to get a couple of trains past a siding. Perhaps the problem in front of the player is hardly so difficult as that which has frequently faced the Russians lately, but it is certainly a fascinating pastime. Another feature of the bazaar is the number and nature of mechanical toys on view, which is a characteristic of the times. They are of all kinds, from torpedo boats to wind mills, and should meet with the approval of boys. Among the other Christmas novelties which Powell, Ltd., are showing are what are termed "Forbidden City" playing cards, a smoker's companion of a rather novel character, planchettes, and fancy articles suitable for presentation to all sorts and conditions of people. In the way of useful and substantial goods, attention is called to the quilts and carpets. The bazaar is really replete with essential and fancy articles to meet all tastes, and he would be a curious individual, indeed, who failed to find himself suited there.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO.

A very large stock of goods, suitable for presents at Christmas, is on exhibition in Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s godown, particularly in the way of toys and fancy goods. The men's department is filled with a selection of articles both useful and ornamental, among which might be mentioned: dressing cases, smoking outfits, silk mufflers and gloves. It is quite evident even from a casual look round that Lane, Crawford & Co. are well ahead of the times, and those who are in want of suitable presents will be well advised if they give this firm a part of their patronage.

H. PRICE AND CO.

The wine-list issued by Messrs. H. Price & Co. is one of the most complete circulars that we have seen for some time. The firm carries a full stock of wine and spirits, and in the way of whiskies the Club Blend is worthy of recommendation. There are also two new whiskies, one of which, the King Edward the Seventh brand, was only recently introduced and has proved very popular. Sales of Tansan are increasing, and it is evident this mineral water has practically captured the trade of the East. The same firm is also making special efforts to popularise Niwa water, which is a very good aperient, especially suitable to people who may be martyrs to dyspepsia. Messrs. Price & Co. have a fine champagne in Mout and Chandon's dry imperial.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL BANQUET.

The usual annual dinner of the China Association—the ever-popular "China Dinner"—took place at the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole on 16th inst. The muster made a total of about 220 guests, about the same number as on the last occasion. The President of the Association for the year is Sir Thos. Jackson, Bart., who was in the chair. The innovation of some music throughout the proceedings, which was inaugurated last year, was repeated. After each toast and reply a ballad, glee, or air was rendered, commendably brief so that no great inroad on the time was made—an important point at such gatherings, where so many have necessarily to catch trains, and yet have so many greetings to exchange with those whom it is, frequently, only possible to meet at such gatherings.

THE IMPERIAL FORCES OF THE CROWN.

The usual loyal toasts having been given by the Chair, and cordially responded to, Sir A. Dent gave "The Toast of the Imperial Forces of the Crown." There are, said Sir Alfred, two subjects of thought which must be uppermost in the minds of every speaker on this toast at the present time; one, the war which is prevailing in the Far East, and the other the fate of the Empire in the North Sea. The excitement that has prevailed throughout the Empire and I might almost say, throughout the whole world, over the latter incident, has happily been allayed by the statement that Lord Lansdowne so ably made at the Guildhall Luncheon, and we rest content when he tells us that the peace of the country has not been disturbed; and so far as he can foresee, there is no reason why it should be. (Cheers.) It is not very easy to foretell what may be the consequence of this war which is being carried on to such a bitter end by Russia against Japan, our ally, and we must remember that under certain conditions we are bound by treaty to support Japan, and though we may pray for peace, we know full well that there are many difficulties which are perhaps almost insuperable in bringing about so desirable an end. We are told that one nation accuses the other of being the first aggressor in the war; if that is the case, let us suggest that the first in war be the first in peace. All the members of the China Association who are dining here tonight, and probably most of their guests, have resided for many years in China and Japan, and are engaged largely in the trade of those countries, we are naturally, very much concerned with the forces of the Crown, and perhaps more especially with the forces that are on the Station in China. We have had many opportunities of making the acquaintance of the Chinese military officers, who have been in the East for many years, and have given us admiration and regard for their many good qualities, and I think I may safely say we have formed many personal friendships amongst them. The days of masts and sails, that some of us may remember, have gone; but owing to the able administration and organisation of our admirals and officers, our blue jackets have adapted themselves to modern conditions in a manner that has kept our Navy as of old, the pride of all nations. There must, however, be anxiety as the Battle Fleet is on the move, and so long as Japan is fighting, and fighting in our common cause against the aggressions of Russia in China, we can but hope that the Army that garrisons Hongkong, Singapore, and other strategic centres of His Majesty's dominions in those seas is as well equipped as the Navy can be to defend to Union Jack against all eventualities. I regret, and I sure we all regret very much, that our late Admiral on the China Station, Sir Cyprian Bridge, is unable to be here this evening as he is engaged on the Board of Trade inquiry at Hull; but we are fortunate in having Rear-Admiral G. T. Hoyer, who will respond to this toast, and also General Sir Thomas Gordon, who will respond for the Army and the other forces of the Crown, including I might say, the Shanghai Volunteers, whose jubilee was celebrated in London in April in the usual China manner.

Rear-Admiral G. T. Hoyer: In responding to this toast I am conscious that I am addressing an audience who from long connection with the Far East are to a certain extent acquainted with His Majesty's Navy. I can testify from my own experience of the cordial relations which exist in the Far East between the ship and the shore, and I always have carried and shall carry with me most pleasant memories of my three years' stay in Hongkong. Recent events have brought general attention to the necessity for a strong Navy, and I think that the complete readiness and organisation of our forces has shown the country that in voting annually the large sum of money which it does for our Navy the money has been well laid out. The Navy, in these days of advancement, has kept this point well in view, and their desire is to learn and to be in the van of progress. We are always studying inventions of offence and defence; in fact, we do a great deal of work that the British public does not know anything about. Keeping this object in view, I think you will find that the officers and men and the material are not wanting. (Applause.)

General Sir Thos. E. Gordon: I appreciate the honour of being called upon to return thanks for the Imperial Land Forces. As you all know, considerable changes are now being carried out in the Army. The object of this is to secure greater efficiency, greater mobility, and greater striking power. The Administration, both in the East and West, appear always ready to do their utmost to keep the Army well abreast of all the improvements in the art of war, and I dare say now they are striving to apply to some advantage the admirable lessons in war which I think are being given by our allies the Japanese. (Hear, hear.) Our Army keeps changing the equal of its body; but the soul always remains the same. It is always ready to display great vigour of action, courage, and splendid spirit whenever the call comes for active service. The latest military exploit is the march of the Imperial Land Forces. I think our troops have displayed wonderful powers of endurance of a very clearly what their sufferings were, for in the winter of 1873-4 I went from India as second in command of a Mission to the then distant frontier of Russia in Central Asia. We had advantages, being a small party, which an Army corps

have, and therefore I can well imagine the sufferings of the rank and file in the Lhasa forces.

PROSPERITY TO THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

The Chairman: I have to congratulate the China Association on having such a fine gathering here to-night. It is a most representative gathering, and I think is almost a record. I have only heard of one other approaching it. I would like to mention that a very general opinion has been expressed that we ought to have more time devoted to our little social gatherings in the next room. Indeed, much as I should like to speak to you at very great length—(hear, hear)—I must limit myself to very few words, instead of going over the whole curriculum of the year as some of my predecessors have done, and done advantage, no doubt. I shall, therefore, confine my remarks to saying that all the works and proceedings of the China Association will be written in the book of the chronicles of the Association for 1904-5, and I can assure you it will be much more comfortable reading than listening to me talking about them to-night. After these preliminary remarks, I think I had better go straight to what is uppermost in our minds to-night, and that is the great events which are taking place in the East, because the China Association is intimately bound up with what is going on in the East. What is to be the future of China and what the future of the Far East, must be uppermost in our thoughts. The war that is now going on presents in many respects the same problem to the Japanese that was presented to us at the beginning of the nineteenth century, when we were confronted by the great power and the great genius of Napoleon. And his dreams had been realised—a portion of those dreams was to be a magnificent empire in the East—there would have been no room for England as a first-class power. I am glad to say that history state that we were able to frustrate his designs. And why were we able to frustrate his power? Through the supremacy of our sea power. The opening years of the twentieth century have produced a similar state of affairs for Japan. Our good friends in times past, in the days I am speaking about, were the Russians. But now, so far as this Eastern question is concerned, their ways are not our ways; and I have no hesitation in saying that in the present great struggle that is going on our sympathies and our interests are with Japan. (Cheers.) In all the pages of history I do not think there has been anything more noble than the diplomacy of Japan in dealing with the vital questions which led up to this great struggle—their moderation, their extreme modesty, their great judgment, were worthy of all admiration. (Cheers.) They knew full well the awful task they had to tackle in going to war with Russia, and I am perfectly certain none of the Japanese statesmen approached this task with a light heart. They fully appreciated that thousands and tens of thousands of their sons were to be slain, but even at the expense of that sacrifice they were not prepared to shirk the duty laid upon them. How their naval and military forces have since acquitted themselves are pages which will adorn the history of the world for all time. So far as we, the China Association, are concerned, what we have to look forward to is what will be the results of this war. Well, the gallant Japanese state that they are prepared to hand over Manchuria to China, and that they are fighting in the first place for their own security and afterwards for the good of the world in general. If their ideal is realised, if we have the great Empire of China thrown open to commerce without suffering any drawback in the way of an alienated Manchuria, if we have Korea thrown open, and if the few restrictions which remain are removed, just think of the vista that opens to us in the trade of the Far East. I often think that the great trade of China is only in its infancy. It is now measured by a small item of £68,000,000, and if only the breath of patriotism will breathe into that great empire, and if they would only emulate even in a small way the gallant little Japan their neighbour, what would we have ahead of us in China? We often ask ourselves, how are we maintaining our position in those parts? Are we holding our own, or are we going back? When I look at our shipping and our commerce I think we are fairly holding our own. In some respects, perhaps, we are lagging behind, but I do not care now to dwell on that beyond saying, if we are to judge of the future we must to a certain extent be guided by the past, and we can point after 40 years of trade with Japan to the splendid commerce that we have in that country, and after 63 years of intercourse with China, commencing with the acquisition of Hong Kong, we can boast of trade, and we can point to the magnificent city of Hong Kong and to the splendid town of Shanghai as monuments of British industry and British perseverance. (Applause.) Many of us here to-night have spent the morning of our lives in China, some of us have spent the noonday, indeed many of us, and a great many have gone on to the afternoon. (Laughter.) I am glad we are all present here, and we can all look forward over the vista ahead of this great Empire of China to the trade and the possibilities ahead of it, and to the splendid results we might achieve if we were always young, and then we could say with Tom Moore—

"Ne'er tell me of beauty serenely adorning
The calm of our day, the cold even of our night.
Give me back, give me back the wild
Freshest of morning, Her smiles and
Her tears are worth evening's best
light."

The toast was honoured with prolonged cheers, and a tiger.

"OUR GUESTS."

Mr. Byron Brennan:—To me has been allotted the pleasant task of dealing with a matter of pressing interest. I have, on behalf of the China Association, to express the great pleasure we feel in entertaining the gentlemen who have done us the honour to be our guests. If I may relate into legal phraseology, it is a pleasure we feel both jointly and severally; jointly because, as an Association, we are pleased to see certain gentlemen who represent very important departments of His Majesty's Government, and severally because to many of us it is a great pleasure to have this occasion of reviving old friendships, because we cannot revive what has never ceased to exist, but I will say, the opportunity of watching them and taking stock of them, and of ourselves grow a little more mellow they, too, are not suffering from suspended animation, and, like ourselves, have had recourse to Tatcho and various other devices. As one of the committee of the China Association, it is my bounden duty to claim that we are doing very important work; but even if we cease to keep the Foreign Office straight with our advice, and if our hand is no longer to be seen in the policy pursued by His Majesty's Government, I think the Association has justified its existence by giving an opportunity to all those who have been in the Far East of meeting once a year. I am quite sure that many who, like myself, have now settled down at home so that in our old age we may enjoy the reward of many years of industry and toil, I am sure we all look forward to these evenings, and as we cast our eyes up and down these tables we look for old familiar faces. Amongst the guests who have honoured us with their presence to-night there

are some who are very well known to us, and who we may consider as very much a part of the family. There are others whom we see here for the first time, and there is one whom, I regret to say, is not here at all; I mean Sir Cyprian Bridge. But we are glad to have with us a previous Admiral of the Station in China, and the General in command of the forces in Hong Kong, Major General Sir William Gascoigne, on whose protection we could always rely in times of emergency. We have also among our guests Sir Montagu O'Malley and representatives of the Colonial Office. I am sure they look upon Hong Kong as one of the most brilliant gems in that string of colonies which are under their care, and of which in a few years they may be proud when Kowloon becomes a terminus of that vast network of railways which already exist—on paper—in China; it may fairly then be called the gate of the Celestial Empire. We have also Mr. Langley, of the Foreign Office, who is always very willing to lend a sympathetic ear to the ways of the British community in China. Then we have Mr. Adamson, of the Straits Settlements Associations, whom we all know very well, and I think we can claim him as a kind of first cousin. I am sure to these gentlemen and to the other guests present to-night we offer a most cordial greeting. I express the sentiments of the rest of the committee of the Association when I couple with them all the other guests who have come with private members, and especially Mr. Clay Evans, Mr. Takahashi, Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan, who is going to take away six millions of our hard earned money. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, I have reserved to the last the principal guest of the evening, the Right Hon. the Earl Donoughmore, who has had the advantage of a residence in Hong Kong, and of being able to study on the spot the great problems which concern the China Association. I am sure his lordship will agree with us that the principal interests of Great Britain in China are commercial, and that all we ask for is peace. I propose the health of our guest coupled with the name of the Right Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore.

(Continued on page 3.)

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Chief Justice (Sir Henry S. Berkeley) will preside at the December Criminal Sessions, which commence on Monday, at ten in the forenoon. The calendar is as follows:—
Chan Shing Hing: (a) Demanding money with menaces, (b) Riot, (c) Unlawful assembly.
Ho Tak and Lok Wing: (a) Armed robbery, (b) Further indicted for similar crime, (c) Assault.
Chan Lam: (a) Defiling a girl under the age of twelve, (b) Attempting to commit such crime, (c) Indecent assault.
Lan Tam, Yeung Lam Tse, and Yeung Sau: (a) Armed robbery, (b) Ditto, (c) Malicious wounding.
Charles Smith, Erik Hogmann, and William Nason.
In this case, at the time of going to press, the indictments had not been received from the Hon. the Attorney General. Under well-known circumstances, they were on Thursday committed for trial on charges of murder and attempted murder.

MASONIC INSTALLATION.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE, NO. 1165, E.C.

Last night at the Masonic Hall, Wor. Bro. C. Dickenson was installed as Worshipful master of the Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, E.C. subsequent to which he inducted the following officers for the ensuing year: Immediate Past Master, Wor. Bro. E. H. Hinds; Sen. Warden, Bro. E. H. Sharp; Jun. Warden, Bro. E. H. Bonner; Treasurer, Bro. H. Hursthouse; Secretary, Bro. A. W. Whitlow; Ecn. Dsacn, Bro. J. W. C. Bonnar; Jun. Deacon, Bro. A. R. Lovel; Director of Ceremonies, Bro. F. F. R. Smith; Inner Guard, Bro. C. P. Charter; Stewards, Bro. T. M. Wakefield, and Bro. P. C. H. Potts; Tyler, Bro. J. Vanstone. After installation a banquet was held in the banquet-room, the hall having been elegantly decorated by Bro. J. Vanstone. The toast's were as usual, interspersed with songs and music.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By reason of Christmas Day falling on a Sunday there has been some uncertainty concerning the intention of the business firms and various offices in the Colony about observing Tuesday as a holiday. This has now been settled for the Government departments, Monday, the 26th inst., only being fixed as the day of their public holiday at Christmas. What is then lost will be regained at the New Year, for, in addition to the 2nd and 3rd January being similarly observed, H.E. the Governor has been pleased to direct that the 3rd be likewise kept. New Year's Day falling on a Sunday there will thus be three clear days in which to benefit by a change and welcome 1905.

COMMERCIAL.

FREIGHT.

There are all-round inquiries in the freight market especially for the North, but on account of the great scarcity of tonnage business is restricted to the smallest dimensions. For the week ending 10 day only three settlements are on record, all for coal loading from Mofu to Hongkong at the uniform good rate of \$2.30 per ton. Of these, two steamers belong to the Indo-China S.N. Co., and the third is a Danish vessel.

Shanghai advices of the 12th inst., state:—Business reported:—Indo-China at Tls. 92½ for December and Tls. 93 for January. Farmanh Boys at Tls. 174½/3 for December. Maatschappij at Tls. 203½ for December and 215.30 for March. Weeks at \$16.

Business done direct:—Indo-China at Tls. 93 for December. Farmanh Boys at Tls. 173½ for December. Weeks & Co. at \$18.

The financial prospects of the Norddeutscher Lloyd for 1904 are not considered favourable, for dividend scrips have been much offered at 5 per cent. without finding ready takers. The dividend of the Hamburg-American Line for 1904 is estimated at between 8 and 10 per cent., perhaps 9 per cent.

Today's Advertisements.

WEISMANN, LTD.
(CAPE WEISMANN.)

THE place par excellence in Hongkong for Refreshments of all descriptions. Facing the Post Office, Queen's Road, Central.

Everything of the best, prepared and served under entirely European Management.

See our Grand Christmas Display. Cakes, Biscuits and Confectionery of all kinds made to customers' own order and design.

Send or Bring Your orders.

We guarantee satisfaction.

The Weissmann Most Up-to-date Café in the Orient.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1904. T1349

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR"
Captain E. Fey, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED.
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1904. T1337

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"TIENSIN."

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd instant at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1904. T4

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"MALTA"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Himalaya* and *Marmora*.

From Australia, ex S.S. *Macedonia*.
From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Sardinia*.
From Persian Gulf, &c., ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 1 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1904. T4



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
TRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVI, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"BENGAL."

Captain G. Philipps, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 31st December, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo by the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Victoria*, 6,522 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Oriental*, due in London on the 12th February, 1905.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1904. T4

Today's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.
RETURN VISIT OF

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIAN OPERA COMPANY.

OPENING PERFORMANCE

"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK,"

CHRISTMAS EVE.

(SATURDAY), 24th December.

Plans Open at the ROBINSON PIANO Co.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1904. T1350

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

THURSDAY, the 22nd December, 1904, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDY MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,

Compising:—

TELESCOPES, FIELD GLASSES, SEXTANTS, SUITS OF CLOTHES, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, FENCIBLES, BANJOS, MACHINISTRIES, BOOTS, GOLD WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, BANGLES, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1904. T1351

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF

the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 27th day of December, 1904, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from the date of sale, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
		N.	S.	E.	W.			
1455	Shau Tung Tsai, Shau Tung Tsai, Shau Tung Tsai, Shau Tung Tsai.	1455	1455	1455	1455	1455	1455	1455

Hongkong, 17th December, 1904. T1352

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"ROON."

Captain G. Meiners, due here with the outward German Mail about THURSDAY, A.M., will leave for the above places about 12/24 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1904. T4

Intimation.

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"SOBRALENSE"	19th December.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	27th December.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"PRIAM"	4th January.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"WRAYCASTLE"	5th January.

S.S. "SOBRALENSE" left Singapore on the 12th inst., at noon, and is expected here about the 19th.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	20th December.
* GENOA, M'LES, HAVRE & L'POOL	"NINGCHOW"	22nd December.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"MOYUNE"	3rd January, 1905.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"HYSON"	17th January, "
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"HECTOR"	20th January, "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"PRIAM"	31st January, "

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, and NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PELEUS"	28th December.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1904.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"HUNAN"	18th December.
CEBU AND ILOILO	"SUNGKANG"	19th "
SHANGHAI	"FOOHOOW"	19th "
MANILA	"TAMING"	20th "
SHANGHAI	"WOSUNG"	20th "
CHEFOO	"ANKUI"	20th "
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	26th "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS. (SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT).

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1904.

Hongkong-Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest, and most luxurious steamers
between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 24th Dec., at 10 A.M.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 31st Dec., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1904.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL
PROPOSED SAILINGS.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
"CLAUDE"	4,370	Wagner	NEW YORK	30th December, 1904.
"RAS ISSA"	4,370	Bremer	"	20th January, 1905.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1904.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,
FOR

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagner	January 9th, 1905.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Bremer	January 25th, "
"ARABIA"	4,370	Bahle	February 20th, "
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Schmidt	March 13th, "

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1904.

TSANG FOO & CO.,

COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES,
48, DES VOGES ROAD.SHIPS Coaled from alongside at the shortest
notice, and with all possible despatch.
Prices Moderate. Telephone No. 320.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1904.

NOTICE.

BOO CHEONG, of No. 20, Pottinger
Street, has always on hand
FIRST-CLASS WRITING AND PRINTING
PAPERS, AND STATIONERY
of every variety.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES,
From 1st January, 1904.ALSO REDUCED FARES TO
MANILA AND RETURN.STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric
Light, First Class Accommodation. Un-
rivalled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1904.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steamers

Tons Captain

"KWONG CHOW" 1,309 J. P. MARTIN

"KWONG TUNG" 1,338 H. W. WEAVER

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 6.30 Every

Evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5 o'clock

Every Evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled

Accommodation for First Class Passengers and

are lit throughout by Electricity.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4

Meals (Each) 1

The Company's Wharf is a Short Distance

West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1904.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

THE British Steamship

"YING KING"

Captain E. J. Page, of 1,088 tons, Registered,

is the newest, fastest, and most luxuriously fur-

nished steamer on the line and is lighted

throughout with Electricity; hot and cold water

service. The cuisine is unexcelled.

Leaving Hongkong every MONDAY,

WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING,

at 9 P.M. and returning from Canton every

following evening at 5 P.M.

1st Class.....\$3.00 for Single Journey;

2nd " 1.50

Meals 1.00 each.

The steamer's wharf is at the Western end

of Wing Lok Street.

YUK ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 216, Wing Lok Street.

WENDT & Co.,

Canton Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1904.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE Splendid Steamer

"YING KING"

Captain Page, will make

EXCURSION TO MACAO, on EVERY SUNDAY,

leaving the Company's wharf at the end of

Wing Lok Street, at 8.30 A.M., and returning

from Macao at 7.30 P.M.

The steamer will lay alongside the S.S.

Perseverance's wharf at Macao.

FARE:

1st Class Single Ticket \$2.00, with Cabin \$3.00

Return " \$3.00, " \$5.00

Tiffin and Dinner may be had on Board

at \$1 each meal.

YUK ON & Co., LD.,

S. A. NORONHA,

Macao Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1904.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI"

Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on

Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sun-

days at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week

Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 6.30 P.M.

FARES—Week Days, 1st Class, including

Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,

\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the

following rates—1st and 2nd Class, Single

Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single,

30 cents. Return, 50 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.

Tiffin and DINNER can be supplied

either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for

returning passengers only, at an extra charge

of \$2.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a

Private Cabin which has accommodation for

two or more passengers, will be charged \$3

extra.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to

return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed

to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-

duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should

the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to

the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given

by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be

available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity

The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the

Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & Co.,

2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street,

Hongkong, 5th November, 1904.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK,
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1904. About

"SHIMOSA" 28th December.

"GAZEE" 25th Jan., 1905.

"SATSUMA" 3th Feb., "

For Freight and further information, apply

to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1904.

Consignees.

S.S. "DUMBEA"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, in connection
with above Steamer, are hereby in-
formed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being
landed and stored at their risks into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence
delivery may be obtained immediately after
landing.Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be
landed here.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed
after 21st December, at Noon, will be subject
to rent and landing charges.All claims must be sent in to me on or be-
fore the 21st December, or they will not be
recognised.All damaged packages will be examined on
WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. BRIDOU,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1904.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

"DORIC"

are hereby notified that their Goods are at
their risk being discharged into Lighters and/or
landed into our Godowns Nos. 1 and 2, at
Kennedy Town, (Marine Lot 243) and delivery
may be had either from Lighters or from our
Godowns upon countersignature of Bills of
Lading.Goods remaining unclaimed after the 19th
instant will be subject to rent.All Claims must be sent in to me on or
before the 21st instant or they will not be
recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

E. W. TILDEN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1904.

FROM HAMBURG,
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"AMBRIA"

Captain Pennellus, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their goods from
alongside.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and
stored at Consignees' risk and expense.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 20th instant will be
subject to rent.All damaged and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "TEXAN,"

FROM SEATTLE, VICTORIA, YOKO-

HAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consig-
nees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for Countersig-
nature, and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1904.

THE

CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE

AND

ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATION.

FITTED AND MAINTAINED.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES:

BATTERIES,

ELECTRIC BELLS,

SWITCHES,

TELEPHONES,

INSULATORS,

WIRE,

&c., &c., &c.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS

AND

ESTIMATES.

ADDRESS—2, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1904.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET

PRICES.

Corrected 17th November, 1904. 100 cts. per \$ Max.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B.

Roast—Ham Ngau Yuk

Roast—Shiu

Breast—Ngau Lam

Soup, Tong Yuk

Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

Serjoin—Ngau Lau

Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang

Bullock's Brains—Know

Tongou fresh—Ngau Li

Comed—Ham Ngau Li

Head—Ngau Tau

Heart—Ngau Sum

Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin

Feet—Ngau Kerk

Kidneys—Ngau Yiu

Tail—Ngau Mei

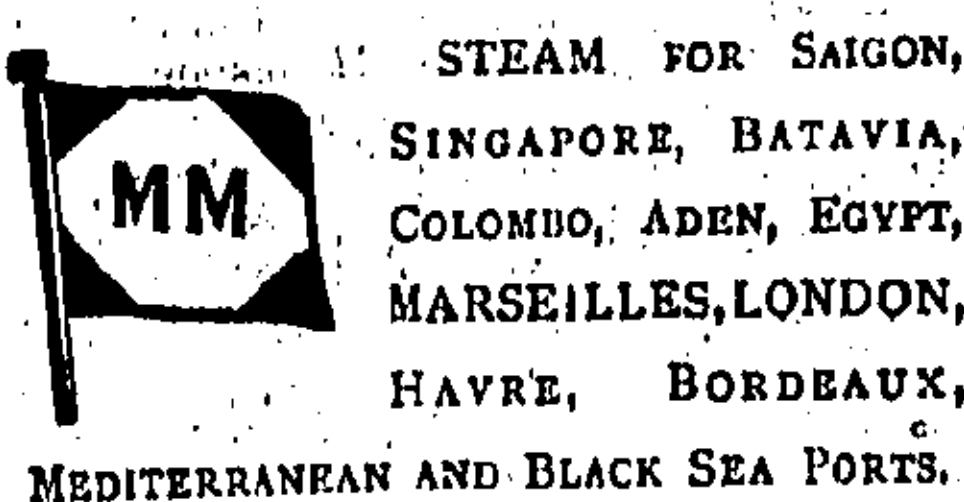
Liver—Ngau Con

Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To

Calves' Head and Feet

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



The S.S. "TONKIN."

Captain R. Schmitz, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 27th DECEMBER, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. DUMBEA 10th January, 1905.
S.S. AUSTRALIEN 24th January, 1905.
S.S. POLYNESIEN 7th February, 1905.

L. BRIDOU,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1904. [9]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Sailing.
Pleides	3,753	F.G. Purington	Ab. Dec. 23
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick	" Jan. 10
Lyra	4,417	G. V. Williams	" Feb. 9
Pleides	3,753	F.G. Purington	" Mar. 4

† Cargo only.

FOR MANILA.

The largest, steadiest, and most comfortable steamer for Manila.

Tremont 9,606 T. W. Garlick. Ab. Dec. 28

CHAPMAN, ROBERTSON & CO., LIMITED,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* have just been fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1904. [12]

Intimations.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A FOOK & Co.,
SHIP AND HOUSE COMPRADORES,
have this day
REMOVED
TO

No. 12, POTTINGER STREET,
(opposite their old establishment).
Hongkong, 24th November, 1904. [1184]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG,

CABINET-MAKER AND ART DECORATOR
from Shanghai, has opened a
FURNITURE STORE
at

No. 45, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this fame.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order in any design required.

Has been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Joint Telegraphs Co., and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference may be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
ORDERS punctually attended to, and
CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1904. [995]

NOTICE.

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THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1904.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

ONE VERTICAL ENGINE with Fly Wheel and Governor, one cylinder 9 1/2 inches diameter by 8 inch stroke.
One VERTICAL ENGINE with Fly Wheel and Governor, one cylinder 12 1/2 inches diameter by 18 inch stroke.
One VERTICAL ENGINE with Fly Wheel and Governor, two cylinders 9 1/2 inches diameter by 12 inch stroke.
One HORIZONTAL ENGINE with Fly Wheel and Governor, one cylinder 11 1/2 inches diameter by 36 inch stroke.
One HORIZONTAL ENGINE with Fly Wheel and Governor, one cylinder 16 inches diameter by 30 inch stroke.
The above can be inspected, and all particulars obtained, upon application to the Manager, Kowloon Docks.

W. B. DIXON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1904. [1330]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.20 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1904. [783]

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT MANTLES,
CHIMNEYS,
GLOBES,
SHADES, &c.,
for

GASOLINE AND GAS LAMPS
at the most moderate prices.

Lamps fixed up for
Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best
kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,

56, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904. [31]

To Let.

TO LET.

ONE ROOM on the first floor of
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to—

SECRETARY,
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1904. [729]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1904. [1259]

TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1904. [1436]

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1904. [936]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN HOUSE, Nos. 2 to 4, 6 to 8 and 10 to 12, GAP ROAD, facing Race Course, within reach of the Electric Cars, thoroughly cleaned and colour-washed, in flats or whole.

Apply to—

S. A. SETH,

Land and Estate Broker,

Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1904. [1996]

TO LET.

WILD DELL BUILDINGS, No. 147, WANCHAI ROAD. Comfortable and airy flats of 2 or 3 Rooms, from \$25 inclusive of taxes.

Apply to—

S. A. SETH,

Land and Estate Broker,

Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1904. [49]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & PORTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$7,000,000 \$250,000 \$175,533 \$191,973	\$1,492,554	Div. of £1/10/- @ exchange 1/9 15/16 \$16.41 for first half-year 1904	5 1/2 %	\$715 sales London 2704
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£7	\$1,400,000 \$1,739	\$21,668	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$39 sellers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000 \$1,739	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	6 1/2 %	\$250 buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$950,000 \$151,992 \$362,366 \$371,445	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.4.1904	7 1/2 %	\$58 1/2 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 217,119	Final of 10/- making £1 for 1903	8 %	Tls. 96 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$374,749 \$803,110 \$846,773 \$700,000 \$374,794	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	5 %	\$710
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$125,075 \$2,561 \$1,170,268	\$486,284	\$12 for 1902	8 %	\$150 sales
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$125,075 \$2,561 \$1,170,268	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1902	8 %	\$90 aa. & b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$125,075 \$2,561 \$1,170,268	\$371,110	\$24 1/2 for 1902	6 1/2 %	\$335 aa. & b.
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$63,123	\$5 for 1900	...	\$24
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$185,000 \$80,935 \$250,000 \$500,000 \$157,555	Nil.	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1903	6 %	\$33 1/2 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$205,000 \$100,000	\$16,362	\$1 1/2 for first half-year 1904	10 1/2 %	\$28 sales
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	60,000	£10	£10	\$205,000 \$100,000	£5,853	10/- for 1903 @ 1/10 5/16 = \$5.378	4 1/2 %	\$128 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 55,541	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1904	8 1/2 %	Tls. 53 sales
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 55,541	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1904	8 1/2 %	Tls. 49 sellers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 55,541	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 4) for 1903	4 1/2 %	25/6 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$40,000 \$60,000 \$15,993	\$1,287	\$1.80 & b. 40 cts } for year ending 30.4.04	5 1/2 %	\$30 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$40,000 \$21,075 \$16,000 \$130,153 Tls. 98,000 Tls. 201,614	\$33,648	\$5 for 2nd 1/2-year making \$13 for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$150 sellers
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 201,614	Tls. 865	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1904	10 %	Tls. 30
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	Tls. 201,614	Tls. 865	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1904	10 %	Tls. 30
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$147,717	Interim of \$5 for 1904	...	\$225 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$75,905	\$3 for 1897	...	\$17
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,456	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.03	4 1/2 %	Tls. 60
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£40,000	£7,820	No. 3 of 1/6	...	Tls. 6 1/2 buyers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	50,000	G \$10	G \$10	none	G \$674,091	50 cents making G \$1 for 1904	6 1/2 %	G \$10 1/2 sales
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£4,873	Dr. £4,029	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$4 1/2 sellers
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 251,337 Fcs. 1,629,552	Fcs. 85,706	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903	8 %	\$45 sales
Docks, Wharves & Godowns	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$10,517	\$3.75 for 1903	4 1/2 %	\$14 sellers
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,889	\$20,015	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$21 1/2 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$25,500	\$505,471	\$6 dividend and \$3 bonus for first half-year 1904	7 1/2 %	\$203 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$60,000	\$489	\$10 div. & \$5 bonus for 1903/4	4 1/2 %	\$27 sellers
Howarth Erskine, Limited	6,000	\$64	\$64	\$55,500	\$489	\$14 for 1903	6 1/2 %	\$192 1/2
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$40,936	\$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus } for 1903	6 1/2 %	\$112 1/2
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	2,750	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	Tls. 48,153	\$7 dividend	7 1/2 %	Tls. 165 buyers
Do. (Preference)	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 500,000	Tls. 48,153	Tls. 7 final = Tls. 12 for year end. 30.4.04	8 1/2 %	Tls. 135 sales
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210	Tls. 22,895	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1904	5 %	\$237 1/2
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	37,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,050,000	\$43,732	\$6 for 2nd half year 1903	9 1/2 %	Tls. 190 sales
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	2,500	\$100	\$100	Tls. 6,000	Tls. 1,760	Tls. 18 for 1903	9 1/2 %	\$28 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$9,989	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1904	9 %	Tls. 150
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	2,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	Tls. 41,000	Tls. 655	Interim of Tls. 4	...	Tls. 55
China Land and Finance Company, Limited	6,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$100,000 \$11,824 \$200,000 \$1,066 Tls. 13,888 \$20,607 \$50,000	\$11,668 \$51,066 Tls. 680 \$9,177 \$636	\$5 for first half-year 1904	8 %	\$148 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$11,824 \$200,000 \$1,066 Tls. 13,888 \$20,607 \$50,000	\$11,668 \$51,066 Tls. 680 \$9,177 \$636	Interim of \$6 for 1904	4 1/2 %	Tls. 19 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	Tls. 13,888 \$20,607 \$50,000	\$9,177 \$636	Tls. 0.87 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1904	7 1/2 %	\$12 1/2
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 13,888 \$20,607 \$50,000	\$9,177 \$636	90 cents for 1903	6 1/2 %	\$28 1/2 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$636	\$2.60 for 1903	7 %	Tls. 117 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$30	Tls. 300,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 17,144	Tls. 37,634	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1904	...	Tls. 49 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 17,144	Tls. 37,634	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904	7 %	Tls. 125
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 2,132	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1904	...	Tls. 12 buyers
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 54,626	Tls. 325	None	5 %	\$59 sellers
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 5,150	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1904	...	Tls. 25 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,362	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	4 1/2 %	\$13 1/2
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 11,655	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04	3 1/2 %	Tls. 218 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	none	Tls. 88,034	Interim of 3 1/2 cts 1898	...	Tls. 324 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 30,098	Tls. 15,500	Interim of 4 1/2 cts 1898 on 6,000 shares	...	Tls. 150
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 26,389	4 % for 1897	...	
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 5,658	nil	\$125 for year ending 30.6.1900	...	\$100
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.								
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$200	\$10	\$779	nil	First year	...	\$91
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	...	...	...	...	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000 \$250,000 \$25,000	Tls. 1,091	Interim of Tls. 3	9 1/2 %	Tls. 65 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000 \$25,000	\$2,883	Interim of 50 cents for 1904	8 %	\$12 1/2
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	none	£161	6d. per share for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$5
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$5,500	\$596	\$3 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$22 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$12	\$20,000	\$1,253	Interim of \$1.20 for 1904	11 1/2 %	\$100
Do. (Founders')	123	\$15	\$12	\$20,000	\$1,253	None	6 1/2 %	\$8 sellers
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$12	\$12	none	First year	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$13 1/2 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	First year	60 cents for 1903	4 1/2 %	Tls. 75 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,942	Tls. 6 for 1903	8 %	\$10 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$37,339	None	8 1/2 %	\$9 1/2 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$55,000	\$1,171	80 cents for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$12 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	none	Dr. Tls. 152,318	\$12 for year ending 31.7.1903	...	Tls. 400 sellers
E. L. Mondon, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 152,318	Tls. 5 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$100 sales
Fraser and Neave, Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$114,500 \$32,115 \$13,104	\$2,706 \$32,115 \$13,104	\$5 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$30 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$30,000 \$23,109 \$5,000	\$32,115 \$13,104	\$1.50 for 1903	12 1/2 %	\$18 sellers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$23,109 \$5,000	\$7,625	£1 div. and 2 1/2 bonus for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$160 buyers
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	none	\$1,747	\$1.00 } for year ending 30.4.1904	6 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$5	none	\$1,747	\$20 for year ending 30.11.1903	5 1/2 %	\$20 sellers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$30,000	\$4,283	Interim of \$4 for 1904	7 %	\$260
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$35,000	\$5,844	\$10 for 1903	6 1/2 %	\$150
Hongkong Rope-Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000	\$8,395	Final of 70 cts and 50 cts. bonus making \$1.20 for the year ending 30.9.04	9 1/2 %	\$20 sales
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000	\$299	\$13 for 1903	9 1/2 %	\$135 buyers
Katze Brothers, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$375,000	...	Interim of \$5	8 1/2 %	\$140 buyers
Katze, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	Tls. 334,666 Tls. 11,143	Tls. 27,187	4th quarterly of Tls. 5, paid 15.12.04	12 1/2 %	Tls. 285 ex div.
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouwen- plaat in Langkat	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 334,666 Tls. 11,143	Tls. 27,187	\$2 for year all Tls. 35 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$27 buyers
Maynard and Company, Limited	3,400	\$10	\$10	none	\$803	Final of \$3 making \$5 for the year ending 30.6.04	9 %	\$55 sellers
S. Moutrie & Company, Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000	\$832	None	...	\$50
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	None	Dr. \$5,537	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904	8 %	Tls. 105 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 108,172 Tls. 45,000 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 120,000 \$6,000	Tls. 7,548	Tls. 5 for 1903	5 1/2 %	Tls. 93 sales
Shanghai Harbin District Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 10,247	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 165 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 10,000	Tls. 3,288	Interim of 15/- for 1901	6 1/2 %	Tls. 400 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,000	£20	£20	Tls. 120,000	Tls. 7,309	\$5 for year ended 31.7.1903	5 1/2 %	\$90
Singapore Dispensary, Limited	600	\$50	\$50	none	\$800	None	...	\$25 nominal
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$39,020	60 cents for year ended 31.5.04	8 1/2 %	\$37
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$3,644	First year	...	\$4 sales
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$45,000	...	\$7 for second half year 1903	9 1/2 %	\$160 sales
Straits Trading Company, Limited	250,000	\$10	\$10	\$650,000	\$83,403	\$1 div. and 25 cents bonus for half year ended 30.9.1903	7 %	\$38 1/2
Tebrau Planting Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	Dr. \$4,551	None	...	\$12 sellers
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ltd.	2,941	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Dr. Tls. 413	Tls. 2 for half year	...	Tls. 110
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,250	Tls. 667	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1903/4	6 1/2 %	Tls. 137
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,500	\$10	\$10	\$30,000	\$480	\$20 for year all Tls. 35 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$180 buyers
Do. (Founders')	100	\$10	\$10	\$4,802	\$1,044	\$1 for 1903	10 1/2 %	\$91 sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$3,000	\$588	Final of 70 cents making \$1.30 for the year ending 30.6.1904	7 %	\$12 buyers
William Powell, Limited	12,500	\$10	\$10	\$3,000	\$588	Final of 70 cents making \$1.30 for the year ending 30.6.1904	7 %	\$12 buyers